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T H E

W Penman (J.)

ADDITIONS

TO THE

QUARTO EDITION

OF THE

TOUR IN SCOTLAND,

MDCCCLXIX.

AND THE

NEW APPENDIX.

REPRINTED

For the Accommodation of the PURCHASERS of the
FIRST and SECOND EDITIONS.

L O N D O N :

Printed for B. WHITE, at Horace's Head,
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M DCC LXXIV.

PURCHASERS of the **QUARTO** Edition of
the **TOUR 1769**, who are desirous of having
the eighteen plates of the *ottavo* edition, on a
quarto paper, to bind with the last edition,
may be supplied by leaving their names before
Christmas next, with **Mr. WHITE, Bookseller,**
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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE considerable additions and corrections in the quarto edition, are owing to the liberal spirit of communication among the Gentlemen of the Northern parts of this Kingdom, in my Tours of the years 1772 and 1773.

By means of their friendly strictures, this edition is freed from some errors that must unavoidably attend the performance of a rapid traveller, notwithstanding all his wishes to be accurate.

FROM the same sources are drawn very considerable additions, which are inserted in their proper places; together with variety of remarks on the characters of the

ADVERTISEMENT.

several personages whose resemblances have been delivered down to us on canvas.

I MUST return particular thanks to the several Gentlemen who have favored me with informations; and beg that the following, un-mentioned in the course of the work, would accept my best acknowledgements.

WILLIAM CONSTABLE, Esq. of BURTON CONSTABLE, *Yorkshire*.

Doctor RAMSAY, EDINBURGH.

Mr. GEORGE PATON, *ibid.*

Professor OGILVIE, Old ABERDEEN.

Doctor SAUNDERS, BAMFF.

Rev. Mr. LAUTIE, Minister of FORDYCE.

Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER GRANT, Minister of DAVIOT.

Rev. Mr. SUTHERLAND, Minister of DORNOCH.

Rev. Mr. MAC-INTYRE, Minister of GLENORCHIE.

Rev. Mr. FARISH, CARLISLE.

Mr.

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Mr. HARRISON, Surgeon, PENRITH:
JOSEPH NICHOLSON, Esq. HAWKES-
DALE.

AND

The Rev. Doctor BURN, of ORTON,
Westmoreland.

I MUST in particular acknowlege the liberal turn of those Gentlemen who freely permit me to anticipate some passages in their History of CUMBERLAND and WEST-MORELAND, which they intend soon to favour the Public with.

THO. PENNANT.

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TO avoid swelling the *quarto* Edition to an unreasonable size, the Appendix of the former Editions is omitted: but being referred to, it is proper for the satisfaction of the curious Reader to add a List of the Articles he may wish to consult.

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ADDITIONS
TO THE
THIRD EDITION
OF THE
TOUR IN SCOTLAND;
M.DCCLXIX.

HERE lived in great hospitality at his manour-house * *Henry Stafford* Duke of *Buckingham*, a most powerful Peer, the sad instrument of the ambition of *Richard III.* He was at once rewarded by that monarch † with a grant of fifty castles and manours; but struck with remorse at being accessary to so many crimes, fell from his allegiance, and by a just retribution, suffered on a scaffold by the mere *fat* of his unfeeling master.

In the church is the sepulchral chapel, and the magnificent monuments of the family of the

* *King's Vale Royal.* 86. † *Dugdale's Baronage* f. 168.

B.

Savages :

MACCLES-
FIELD.
P. 3.

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Savages: and on a brasse plate on the wall this comfortable advertisement of the price of remission of sins in the other life: it was to be wished that the expence of obtaining so extensive a charter from his holiness in this world had likewise been added.

These are the words:

The P^don for saying of 5 *Pater nost* and 5 *aves* and a creed is 26 thousand yeres and 26 dayes of Pardon.

In the chapel belonging to the *Leghs* of *Lyme* is another singular inscription and its history:

Here lyeth the body of *Perkin a Legb*
That for King *Richard* the death did die,
Betrayed for righteousness,
And the bones of Sir *Peers* his sonne
That with king *Henrie* the fift did wonne
in *Paris*.

‘ This *Perkin* served king *Edward* the third
‘ and the *black Prince* his sonne in all their warres
‘ in *France* and was at the battel of *Cressie* and
‘ had *Lyme* given him for that service; and after
‘ their deaths served king *Richard* the second,
‘ and left him not in his troubles but was taken
‘ with him and beheaded at *Chester* by king
‘ *Henrie* the fourthe. and the sayd Sir *Peers* his
‘ sonne served king *Henrie* and was slaine at the
‘ battel of *Agencourt*.

‘ In their memorie Sir *Peter Legb* of *Lyme*
‘ knight descended from them finding the sayd
‘ could

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'ould verſes written upon a ſtone in this Chappel
' did reedifie this place *An^o Dni 1620.*

After riding ſome miles over a flat grazing country, paſſed through the village of *Skipſey*, once under the protection of a caſtle founded by *Drugon* or *Drugan*, a valiant *Flandrian*, who came over at the time of the conqueſt. The Conqueror gave him in marriage one of his near relations; and as a portion made him Lord of *Holderneſs*. *Drugon* by ſome unlucky accident killed his ſpouſe; but having his wits about him, haſtened to the King, and informing his Maſteſty that his Lady and he had a great deſire to viſit their native country, requeſted a ſum of money for that purpoſe: the Conqueror immediately ſupplied the wants of *Drugon*; who had ſcarcely embarked, when advice was brought from *Skipſey* of the death of the Lady: purſuit was inſtantly made, but in vain; the artful *Flandrian* evaded all attempts to bring him to account *.

HOLDERNEſS.
P. 14.

Near this village is a conſiderable camp; but I paſſed it too haſtily to determine, of what nation.

The Samlets, before they go off to ſpawn, are obſerved to be covered with a white ſlime: they are called here *Rack-riders*, becauſe they appear in winter, or bad weather; *Rack*, in the *Engliſh* of

SAMLETS.
P. 28.

* MS. at *Burton-Conſtable*.

B 2

Shakeſpear's

ADDITIONS TO THE

Shakespear's days, signifying the driving of the clouds by tempests, a word still retained here.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The *Rack* dissimms, and makes it indistinct
As water is in water.

Antony and Cleopatra. A& iv.

DUNBAR.
P. 46.

In the church is the magnificent monument of Sir *George Hume*, Earl of *Dunbar*, the worthiest and best *Scotch* Minister of *James VI.* till he chose his favourites for their personal, instead of their intellectual accomplishments: moderate, prudent, and successful in the management of the *Scotch* affairs: and, as *Spotswood* remarks, 'a man of deep wit, few words, and in his Majesty's service no less faithful than fortunate: the most difficult affairs he compassed without any noise; and never returned when he was employed without the work performed that he was sent to do:' to his honor, he recommended the temperate, firm, and honest *Abbot* to the see of *Canterbury*, and by his assistance gave peace to the Church of *Scotland*, too soon interrupted by their deaths. *Dunbar's* merit is evident; for the weaknesses and the infamy of his Master's reign did not commence during the period of his power.

The monument is a large and beautiful structure of marble, decorated with arms, figures, and fluted pillars. The Earl is represented in armour, kneeling; with a cloak hanging loosely on him. The inscription imports no more than his titles and the day of his death, *January 29th, 1610.*

Near

TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

Near this town were fought two battles fatal to the *Scots*. The first in 1296; when the Earls of *Surry* and *Warwick*, Generals of *Edward I.* defeated the army of *Baliol*, took the castle, and delivered the nobility they found in it to the *English* monarch, who, with his usual cruelty, devoted them all to death.

The other was the celebrated victory of *Cromwel*, in 1650; when the covenanting army chose to fight rather under the direction of the Ministers than the command of their Generals: and the event was correspondent. These false prophets gave the troops assurance of victory; and many of them fell in the fight with the lying spirit in their mouths. *Cromwel* had the appearance of enthusiasm; they the reality: for when the artful usurper saw their troops descend from the heights from whence they might without a blow have starved the whole *English* army, he with a well-founded confidence, exclaimed, THE LORD HATH DELIVERED THEM INTO OUR HANDS.

But the castle hath been the scene of very different transactions. In 1567 it was in possession of the infamous Earl *Boswell*, who here committed the simulated outrage on the person of the fair *Mary Stuart*: she certainly seems to have had foreknowledge of the violence; and the affront she sustained was but a *pignus direptum male pertinaci*. Here also the Earl retreated, after being given up by his mistress at the capitulation of *Corberry hill*; and from hence he

took his departure for his long but merited misery.

In this town was a convent of *Matburines*, founded by *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar* and *March*, in 1218; and another of *Carmelites* or white friers, in 1263.

EDINBURGH.

P. 53.

At Lord *Dunmore's* lodgings is a very large piece of *Charles I.* and his Queen going to ride, with the sky showering roses on them; a Black holds a grey horse; the celebrated *Jeffrey Hudson* * the dwarf with a spaniel in a string, and several other dogs sporting round: the Queen is painted with a love-lock, and with browner hair and complexion, and younger, than I ever saw her drawn. It is a good piece, and was the work of *Mytens*, predecessor in fame to *Vandyck*. In the same place are two other good portraits of *Charles II.* and *James VII.*

P. 55.

There are three or four cemeteries in *Edinburgh*.

The students of the university are liable to be called before the professors, who have power to rebuke, or to expel them for any irregularity: but I do not find that power is ever exerted.

NEWBOTTLE.

P. 60.

A head of General *Rutbven*, Sir *Patrick Rutbven*, a favorite of *Gustavus Adolphus*; knighted in his Majesty's tent in presence of the whole army

* For a further account of this little hero, consult Mr. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, II. p. 8.

TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

at *Darsaw* in *Prussia*, 'on the 23d of *September* 1627. As potent in the campaigns of *Bacchus* as of *Mars*, and serviceable to his great master in both. He vanquished his enemies in the field; and by the strength of his head, and goodness of understanding, could in convivial hours extract from the ministers of unfriendly powers, secrets of the first importance. He passed afterwards into the service of *Charles I.* and behaved with the spirit and integrity that procured him the honors of Earl of *Forth* in *Scotland*, and afterwards Earl of *Brentford* in *England*; and died in a very advanced age in 1651.

This castle underwent a siege in the year 1335; and the method attempted to reduce it was of a most singular kind. *John* of *Stirling*, with his army of *Anglicised Scots*, sat down before it; but finding from the situation that it was impossible to succeed in the common forms, he thought of this expedient. He stopped up the water of *Leven*, at its discharge from the lake, with a great dam, with stones, and every thing that would obstruct its course, hoping by that means to raise the waters so high, as to drown the whole garrison. But the watchful governor, *Alan de Vipont*, took an opportunity of fallying out in boats when the besiegers were off their guard; and piercing the dam, released the pent-up waters, and formed a most destructive deluge on all the plain below; struck a panic into the enemy's

LOCHLEVIN
CASTLE.
p. 67.

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army, put them to flight, and returned to his castle laden with the spoils of the camp*.

DUBLIN.
P. 71.

But the most remarkable is a head of the celebrated Countess of *Desmond*, whom the apologists for the usurper *Richard III.* bring in as an evidence against the received opinion of his deformity. She was daughter of the *Fitzgeralds*, of *Drumana* † in the county of *Waterford*; and married in the reign of *Edward IV.* *James* fourteenth Earl of *Desmond*: was in *England* in the same reign; and danced at court with his brother *Richard*, then Duke of *Gloucester*. She was then a widow, for Sir *Walter Raleigh* says they held her jointure from all the Earls of *Desmond* since that time ‡. She lived to the age of some years above a hundred and forty; and died in the reign of *James I.* It appears that she retained her full vigour in a very advanced time of life; for the ruin of the house of *Desmond* reduced her to poverty, and obliged her to take a journey quite from *Bristol* to *London*, to solicit relief from the court, at a time she was above a hundred and forty ||. She also twice or thrice renewed her teeth; for Lord *Bacon* assures us, in his *History of Life and Death*, *ter per vices*

* *Sibbald's Hist. of Fife and Kinross.* 108.

† *Smith's Hist. of Cork.* II. 36.

‡ *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.* Book I. Ch. V. Sect. V.

|| Sir *William Temple's Essay on Health and Long Life.*
Vide his Works, Folio Ed. I. 276.

dentissime;

TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

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dentisse; and in his Natural History mentions that she did *dentire* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place *.

Keyser's account of the virtues attributed to the names on this fine Brotche, confirms my opinion. He says that they were written on slips of paper in this form, and worn as preservatives against the falling sickness:

THE
BROTCHES.
p. 39.

Gasper fert Myrrham, Thus Melchior, Balthazar Aurum;

Solvitur a morbo *Christi* pietate caduco.

Struan's lands were originally granted to an Ancestor of his, as a reward for taking *Robert Graham*, the ruffian who murdered *James I.* They were then valued at 100 marks. He was also permitted to use, as his coat of arms, a *Graham* bound in chains.

STRUAN.
p. 92.

On the North Side of the river lies *Dalmore*, distinguished by the finest natural pines in *Europe*, both in respect to the size of the trees and the quality of the timber. Single trees have been sold out of it for six guineas: they were from eighty to ninety feet high, without a collateral branch, and four feet and a half in diameter at the lower end. The wood is very resinous, of a dark red color, and very weighty. It is preferable to any brought from *Norway*, and being sawn into plank on the spot, brings annually to the proprietor a large revenue. On the oppo-

FOREST OF
DALMORE.
p. 103.

* Cent. VIII. Sect. 755.

site

site side of the river is the estate of *Inverey*, noted also for its pines, but of a size inferior to those of *Dalmore*. When the river is swelled with rains, great floats of timber from both these estates are sent down into the Low Countries.

p. 112.

In this vale the Earl of *Mar* first set up the Pretender's standard on the 6th of *September* 1715; and in consequence drew to destruction his own, and several of the most noble families of *North Britain*.

LIN OF
MUIK.
p. 117.

On the South side of the river is *Glen-Muik*, remarkable for a fine cataract formed by the river *Muik*, which after running for a considerable way along a level moor, at once falls down a perpendicular rock of a semicircular form, called the *Lin of Muik*, into a hole of so great a depth worn by the weight of water, as to be supposed by the vulgar to be bottomless.

Refreshed my horses at a hamlet called *Tullich*, and looking West, saw the great mountain *Lag-biny gair*, which is always covered with snow.

PANANICH
SPA.

Almost opposite to the village of *Tullich* is *Pananich*, noted for the mineral water discovered a few years ago, and found to be very beneficial in rheumatic and scrophulous cases, and complaints of the gravel. During summer great numbers of people afflicted with those disorders resort there to drink the waters; and for their reception, several commodious houses have already been built.

A little

TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

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A little below *Tullich* ride over the South corner of the hill of *Culbleen*, where soon after the Revolution a blood-less battle was fought between King *William's* forces under the command of General *Mackay*, and some gentlemen of the country with their dependents. The last made such an expeditious retreat, that in derision it was called *the race of Tullich*.

HILL OF
CULBLEEN.

The Hill of *Culbleen* is the South-West extremity of a range of mountains which form a deep semicircle, and enclose on all sides except the South a very fruitful bottom, and five parishes, called *Cromar*. The soil, excepting some moors and little hills, is good to the foot of the mountains, and produces the best barley in the county of *Aberdeen*. *Cromar* is the entrance into the Low Countries; the *Erse* language has been disused in it for many ages, yet is spoken at this time six miles West in *Glen-gairn*.

One of the mountains to the West is styled the Hill of *Morvern*, is of a stupendous height, and on the side next to *Cromar* almost perpendicular. From the top, the whole country as far as *Aberdeen*, thirty computed miles, seems from this height as a plain; and the prospect terminates in the *German* ocean. The other great mountains appear to sink to a common size; and even *Lagbin y gair* abates of its grandeur. About four miles below *Culbleen*, at *Charles-Town*, ride on a line with the Hill of *Coul*, the South-East extremity of the *Cromar* mountains.

HILL OF
MORVERN.

A little

ADDITIONS TO THE

A little North of *Charles-Town* stands *Aboyne* Castle, the seat of the Earl of *Aboyne*, amidst large plantations; but his Lordship's pines in the forest of *Glen-Tanner* yield to none in *Scotland* excepting those of *Dalmore*.

ABERDEEN.
P. 120.

The convents in *Aberdeen* were; one of *Mathurines*, or of the Order of the Trinity, founded by *William the Lion*, who died in 1214: another of *Dominicans*, by *Alexander II.*: a third of *Observantines*, a building of great length in the middle of the city, founded by the citizens, and *Mr. Richard Vaus*, &c.: and a fourth of *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*, founded by *Philip de Arbutnot* in 1350. In the ruins of this was discovered a very curious silver chain, six feet long, with a round plate at one end, and at the other a pear-shaped appendage, which is still preserved in the library.

BRIDGE OF
DON.

Continue my journey: pass over the bridge of *Don*; a fine gothic arch flung over that fine river, from one rock to the other; the height from the top of the arch to the water is sixty feet; its width seventy-two. It was built by *Henry de Cbeyn*, Bishop of *Aberdeen* and nephew to *John Cummin* Lord of *Badenoch*, who suffering exile for his attachment to the faction of the *Cummins*, on his being restored to his see, applied all the profits that had accumulated during his absence, towards this magnificent work*.

* *Keith's Scotch Bishops*, 65. This Prelate was living in 1333.

The

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The people live hardly: a common food with them is *sovens*, or the groffer part of the oatmeal with the husks, first put into a barrel with water, in order to grow sour, and then boiled into a sort of pudding, or flummery.

See *Craigston* castle, a good house, once defensible, seated in a snug bottom, where the plantations thrive greatly. Saw here a head of *David Lesly*, an cleve of *Gustavus Adolphus*: a successful General against the royal cause; unfortunate when he attempted to support it: lost the battle of *Dunbar*, being forced to engage contrary to his judgement by the enthusiasm of the Preachers: marched with an unwilling army to the fatal battle of *Worcester*; conscious of its disaffection or its fears, he sunk beneath his apprehensions; was dispirited and confounded: after the fight, lost his liberty and reputation; but was restored to both at the restoration by *Charles II.* who created him Baron of *Newark*. Another head of *Sir Alexander Frazier*, the Knight of *Dores*; both by *Jameson*. Passed by a small ruined castle, in the parish of *Kinedward*, seated on a round hill in a deep glen, and scarce accessible: the antient name of this castle was *Kim*, or *Kyn-Eden*, and said to have been one of the seats of the *Cummins*, Earls of *Buchan*.

CRAIGSTON
CASTLE.
P. 128.

In the apartments are these pictures; *Frances*, Dutchess of *Richmond*, full length, in black, with a little picture at her breast; *Æt.* 57, 1633,

DUFF HOUSE.
P. 129.

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by *Vandyck* : was grand-daughter by the father to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk* ; to *Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham* by the mother. A Lady who attempted the very *climax* of matrimony : first married the son of a rich vintner ; gave hopes after his death to a Knight, Sir *G. Rodney*, who on being jilted by her for an Earl, *Edward Earl of Hertford*, wrote to her in his own blood a well-composed copy of verses, and then fell on his sword : having buried the Earl, gave her hand to *Ludovic Duke of Richmond and Lenox*, and on his decease spread her nets for the *old monarch James I.* Her avarice kept pace with her vanity : when visited by the great, she had all the parade of officers, and gentlemen who attended : tables were spread, as if there had been ample provision ; but the moment her visitors were gone, the cloths were taken off, and her train fed with a most scanty fare. Her pride induced her to draw up an inventory of most magnificent presents she wished the world to believe she had given to the *Queen of Bohemia* ; presents of massy plate that existed only on paper *.

FINLATER
CASTLE.
p. 131.

Not far from *Cullen House* are the ruins of the castle of *Finlater*, situated on a high rock projecting into the sea. It was strengthened in 1455 by Sir *Walter Oglevie*, who had licence from *James II.* to build a tower and fortalice at his castle of *Finlater*. It continued in possession of the family till

* Vide *Wilson's Life of James I.* 258, 259.

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it was usurped by the family of the *Gordons*; but was restored to the right heirs about the year 1562, by Queen *Mary*, who for that purpose caused it to be invested both by sea and land.

In this country are several *Cairns* or Barrows, the places of interment of the antient *Caledonians*, or of the *Danes*, for the method was common to both nations. At *Kil-billock*, or the Hill of burial, near *Glassaugh*, was a very remarkable one demolished about fourteen years ago. The diameter was sixty feet, the height sixteen; formed entirely of stones brought from the shore, as appears by the limpets, muscles, and other shells mixed with them. The whole was covered with a layer of earth four feet thick, and that finished with a very nice coat of green sod, inclosing the whole. It seems to have been originally formed by making a deep trench round the spot, and flinging the earth inwards: then other materials brought to complete the work, which must have been that of an whole army. On breaking open this *Cairn*, on the summit of the stony heap beneath the integument of earth was found a stone coffin formed of long flags, and in it the complete skeleton of a human body, lain at full length with every bone in its proper place: and with them a deer's horn, the symbol of the favorite amusement of the deceased.

CAIRNS.
P. 131.

About five years ago another *Cairn* was broke open near the same place; and in it was found another coffin about six feet long with a skeleton,

an

an urn and some charcoal: a considerable deal of charcoal was also met with intermixed every where among the stones of the *Cairn*. By this it appears that the mode of interment was various at the same period; for one of these bodies must have been placed entire in its cemetery, the other burnt and the ashes collected in the urn.

A third *Cairn* on the farm of *Brankanentim* near *Kil-billock* was opened very lately; and in the middle was found a coffin only two feet square, made of flag-stones set on their edge, and another by way of cover. The urn was seated on the ground, filled with ashes, and was surrounded in the coffin with charcoal and bones, probably bones belonging to the same body, which had not been reduced to ashes like the contents in the urn.

A fourth urn was discovered in a *Cairn* on the hill of *Down*, overlooking the river *Devron* and town of *Bamff*. This was also placed in a coffin of flat stones, with the mouth downwards standing on another stone. The urn was ornamented; but round it were placed three others, smaller and quite plain. The contents of each were the same; ashes, burnt bones, flint arrow heads with almost vitrified surfaces, and a piece of flint of an oval shape flatted, two inches long, and an inch and a half thick. There was also in the larger urn and one of the lesser, a small slender bone four inches long, and somewhat incurvated and perforated at the thicker end: it is apparently not human; but the animal it belonged to, and the use, are unknown.

The

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The materials of the urns appear to have been found in the neighborhood ; and consist of a coarse clay mixed with small stones and sand, and evidently have been only dried and not burnt. By the appearance of the inside of the larger urn, it is probable that it was placed over the bones while they were hot and full of oil ; the whole inside being blackened with the steam ; and where it may have been supposed to have been in contact with them, the stain pervades the entire thickness. The urn was thirteen inches high.

The urn, in the manner it was found ; the small bones ; and one of the arrow heads (of which no less than thirteen were found in the greatest urn) are engraven from a fine drawing communicated to me by the Rev. Mr. *Lautie*, Minister of *Fordyce*.

Besides is a numerous assemblage of *Cairns* on the *Cotton* hill, a mile South of *Birkenbog*, probably in memory of the slain in the victory obtained in 988, by *Indulphus*, over the *Danes*. The battle chiefly raged on a moor near *Cullen*, where there are similar barrows ; but as it extended far by reason of the * retreat of the vanquished, these seem to be flung together with the same design.

Not far from these are two circles of long stones, called *Gaelcrofs* : perhaps they might have been erected after that battle ; and as *Gaul* is the *Erse* word for a stranger or enemy †, as the *Danes*

* *Buchanan*, lib. vi. c. 19.

† *Doctor Macpherson*, p. 240.

were, I am the more inclined to suppose that to have been the fact.

Nor is there wanting a retreat of the inhabitants in time of war; for round the top of the hill of *Durn* is a triple intrenchment still very distinct; the middle of stone, and very strong in the most accessible place; and such fastnesses were far from being unnecessary in a tract continually exposed to the ravages of the *Danes*.

The vault of the family of *Abercrombies* in this parish must not be passed over in silence; it is lodged in the wall of the church, and is only the repository of the sculls. The bodies are deposited in the earth beneath; and when the Laird dies, the scull of his predecessor is taken up and flung into this Golgotha, which at present is in possession of nineteen.

Some superstitions still lurk even in this cultivated country. The farmers carefully preserve their cattle against witchcraft by placing boughs of the mountain ash and honeysuckle in their cow houses on the 2d of *May*. They hope to preserve the milk of their cows, and their wives from miscarriage by tying red threads about them: they bleed the supposed witch to preserve themselves from her charms: they visit the well of *Spey* for many distempers, and the well of *Drachaldy* for as many, offering small pieces of money and bits of rags. The young people determine the figure and size of their husbands by drawing cabbages blindfold on All-Hallows even; and like the *English* fling nuts into the fire; and in

February

TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

19

February draw Valentines, and from them collect their future fortune in the nuptial state.

Castle Gordon, a large old house, the seat of the Duke of Gordon, lying in a low wet country, near some large well-grown woods, and a considerable one of great hollies. It was founded by *George* second Earl of *Huntly*; and was originally called the castle of the bog of *Gigbit*. It inherits at present very little of its former splendor: by accident I met with an old print that shews it in all the magnificence described by a singular traveller of the middle of the last century. ‘*Bogagittib*,’ (says he) ‘the Marquis of *Huntley*’s palace, all built of stone facing the ocean, whose fair front (set prejudice aside) worthily deserves an *Englishman*’s applause for her lofty and majestick towers and turrets, that storm the air; and seemingly make dents in the very clouds. At first sight I must confess, it struck me with admiration to gaze on so gaudy and regular a frontispiece; more especially to consider it in the nook of a nation*.’

CASTLE
GORDON.
p. 132.

The principal pictures in *Castle Gordon* are, the first Marquis of *Huntly*; who on his first arrival at court forgetting the usual obeisance, was asked why he did not bow: he begged his Majesty’s

* Northern Memoirs, &c. by RICHARD FRANKS, *Philanthropus*. London 1694. 12mo. This gentleman made his journey in 1658, and went through Scotland as far as the water of *Brora* in Sutherland to enjoy as he traveled, the amusement of angling.

pardon, and excused his want of respect by saying he was just come from a place where every body bowed to him.

INNES.
p. 154.

Between *Fochabers* and *Elgin* on the right lies *Innes*, once the seat of the very ancient family of that name, whose annals are marked with great calamities. I shall recite two which strongly paint the manners of the times, and one of them also the manners of that abandoned Statesman the Regent Earl of *Morton*. I shall deliver the tales in the simple manner they are told by the historian of the house.

‘ This man *Alexander Innes* 20th heir of the
‘ house (though very gallant) had something of
‘ particularity in his temper, was proud and
‘ positive in his deportment, and had his lawfuits
‘ with severall of his friends, amongst the rest
‘ with *Innes of Petbnock*, which had brought them
‘ both to *Edinburgh* in the yeir 1576, as I take
‘ it, q^a the laird haveing met his kinsman at the
‘ cross, fell in words with him for dareing to give
‘ him a citation; in choller either stabed the
‘ Gentleman with a degger or pistoled him (for
‘ it was varioussly reported). when he had done,
‘ his stomach would not let him fly but he
‘ walked up and down on the spott as if he had
‘ done nothing that could be quareled, his friends
‘ lyfe being a thing that he could dispose of
‘ without being bound to count for it to any
‘ oyn. and yⁿ stayed till the Earle of *Mortune*
‘ who was Regent sent a gaurd and carried him
‘ away

' away to the castell, but q^a he found truly the
 ' danger of his circumstance and y^t his proud
 ' rash action behooved to cost him his lyfe, he
 ' was then free to redeem that at any rate and
 ' made ane agreement for a remissione with the
 ' regent at the pryce of the barrony of *Kilma-*
 ' *lemnock* which this day extends to 24 thousand
 ' marks rent yeirly. the evening after the agree-
 ' ment was made and writt, being merry with his
 ' friends at a collatione and talking anent the
 ' deirness of the ransome the regent hade made
 ' him pay for his lyfe, he waunted that hade his
 ' foot once loos he would faine see q^t the Earle
 ' of *Mortune* durst come and possesse his lands:
 ' qth being told to the regent that night, he
 ' resolved to play fuir game with him, and there-
 ' fore though q^t he spoke was in drink, the
 ' very next day he put the sentence of death in
 ' executione ag^t him by causing his head to be
 ' struck of in the castle and y^a possesse his estate.'

Three miles south is the Abby of *Pluscairdin*,
 in a most sequestered place; a beautiful ruin,
 the arches elegant, the pillars well turned, and
 the capitals rich*.

PLUSCAIRDIN
 ABBY.
 P. 135.

A little N. E. of the Bay of *Findorn*, is a piece
 of land projecting into the sea, called *Brugh* or
Burgh. It appears to have been the landing

p. 140.

* As I was informed, for I did not see this celebrated
 abby.

ADDITIONS TO THE

place of the *Danes* in their destructive descents on the rich plains of *Murray*: it is fortified with fosses; and was well adapted to secure either their landing or their retreat.

TURNAWAY,
P. 140.

Sir *William Balfour*, with a black body to his vest, and brown sleeves, a gallant commander on the parliament's side in the civil wars; celebrated for his retreat with the body of horse from *Lest-withiel* in face of the King's army: but justly branded with ingratitude to his master, who by his favor to Sir *William* in the beginning of his reign, added to the popular discontents then arising.

CAWDOR,
P. 142.

There is likewise in being a letter from Sir *Edwin Cameron* to a chief in the neighborhood of the county of *Murray*, wherein he regrets the mischief that had happened between their people (many having been killed on both sides) as his clan had no intention of falling on the *Grants* when it left *Lochaber*, but only to make an incursion into MURRAY-LAND where every man was free to take his prey. This strange notion seems to have arisen from the county having been for so many ages a *Pittish* country, and after that under the dominion of the *Danes*, and during both periods in a state of perpetual warfare with the *Scots* and western Highlanders, who (long after the change of circumstances) seem quite to have forgot that it was any crime to rob their neighbors of *Murray*.

THE

THE APOLOGY.

P. 143.

FRIEND.

' YOU, you in fiery purgat'ry must stay,
' Till gall and ink and dirt of scribbling day
' In purifying flames are purg'd away.

TRAVELLER.

' O trust me dear D*** I ne'er would offend
' One pious divine, one virtuous friend,
' From nature alone are my characters drawn,
' From little *Bob Jerom* to Bishops in lawn ;
O trust me dear Friend I never did think on
The Holies who dwell near th' O'erlooker of *Lincoln*.
Not a prelate or priest did e'er haunt my slumber,
Who instructively teach betwixt *Tweed* and *Humber* ;
Nor in South, East, or West do I stigmatise any
Who stick to their texts, and those are the MANY.
But when crossing and jostling come queer men of G-d,
In rusty brown coats and waistcoats of plaid ;
With greasy crompt hair, and hats cut to the quick,
Tight white leathern breeches, and smart little stick ;
Clear of all that is sacred from bowsprit to poop fir ;
Who prophane like a pagan, and swear like a trooper ;
Who shine in the cock-pit, on turf and in stable,
And are the prime bucks and arch wags of each table ;
Who if they e'er deign to thump drum ecclesiastic,
Spout new fangled doctrine enough to make man sick ;
And lay down as gospel, but not from their Bibles,
That good-natur'd vices are nothing but foibles ;
And vice are refining, till vice is no more,
From taking a bottle to taking a*****.
Then if in these days such apostates appear,
(For such I am told are found there and here)
O pardon dear Friend a well-meaning zeal,
Too unguardedly telling the scandal I feel :
It touches not you, let the galled jades winch,
Sound in morals and doctrine you never will flinch.

ADDITIONS TO THE

O Friend of past youth, let me think of the fable
 Oft told with chaste mirth at your innocent table,
 When instructively kind, wisdom's rules you run o'er,
 Reluctant I leave you, insatiate for more;
 So, blest be the day that my joys will restore,

The Barony of *Lovat* came into that family by the marriage of a *Frazier* with the Heiress of a Lord *Bisset*, who had great possessions in those parts.

DINGWALL,
 P. 151.

Pass through *Dingwall*, a small town, the capital of *Rossshire*, situated near the head of the Firth of *Cromartie*: the Highlanders call it *Inner-Feorain*, *Feoran* being the name of the river that runs near it into the Firth. An ancient cross, and an obelisk over the burying-place of the Earls of *Cromartie*'s family, were all I saw remarkable in it. In the year 1400 *Dingwall* had its castle, subject to *Donald*, Lord of the Isles, and Earl of *Ross*: after that *regulus* was weakened by the battle of *Harlaw*, his territories were invaded; and this castle reduced to the power of the crown of *Scotland*, by the Duke of *Albany*.

TAIN,
 P. 153.

Ride along a tedious black moor to *Tain*, a small town on the Firth of *Dornoch*; distinguished for nothing but its large square tower, decorated with five small spires. Here was also a collegiate church, founded in 1481 by *Thomas* Bishop of *Ross*. Captain *Richard Franks*, an honest Cavalier, who during the usurpation made an ang-
 6 gling

gling peregrination from the banks of the *Trent* to *John a Groat's* house, calls *Tain* 'as exemplary
' as any place for justice, that never uses gibbet
' or halter to hang a man, but sacks all their
' malefactors so swims them to their graves *.'

Ride on a plain not far from the sea; pass by a small cross, called the *Thane's*, erected in memory of the battle of *Embo* in 1259, between *William* Earl of *Sutherland* and the *Danes*, who were overthrown and their General slain at this place; and not far from thence the spot where an unhappy creature had been burnt, if I mistake not, in *June* 1727, for the imaginary crime of *witchcraft* †.

NEAR
DORNOCH.
P. 154.

A very

* Northern Memoirs, &c. by *Richard Franks*, *Philanthropus*. London, 1694.

† This is the last instance of these frantic executions in the North of *Scotland*, as that in the South was at *Paisly* in 1697, where, among others, a woman, young and handsome, suffered, with a reply to her inquiring friends, worthy a *Roman* matron; being asked why she did not make a better defence on her tryal, answered, *My persecutors have destroyed my honor, and my life is not worth the pains of defending*. The last instance of national credulity on this head was the story of the witches of *Thurso*, who tormenting for a long time an honest fellow under the usual form of cats, at last provoked him so, that one night he put them to flight with his broad sword, and cut off the leg of one less nimble than the rest; on his taking it up, to his amazement he found it belonged to a female of his own species, and next morning discovered the owner, an old hag, with only the companion leg to this. The horrors of the tale were

DUNROBIN,
P. 155.

A very figural picture of the Duke of *Alva* in council, with a cardinal by his side, who puts a pair of bellows blown by the Devil into his ear: the Duke has a chain in one hand, fixed to the necks of the kneeling *Flemings*, in the other he shews them a paper of recantation for them to sign; behind whom are the reformed Clergy. The cardinal is the noted *Anthony Perrenot*, cardinal de *Grandville*, secretary to *Margaret of Austria*, Dutcheſs Dowager of *Savoy*, Governess of the *Netherlands*; and who was held to be the author, advancer and nourisher * of the troubles of those countries; and who on his recal into *Spain* was supposed to be the great promoter of the cruelties exercised afterwards by the Duke of *Alva*, the successor of his mistress.

PICTISH
CASTLES.
P. 156.

Not far from *Dunrobin* is a very entire piece of antiquity of the kind, known in *Scotland* by the name of the *Pictish* Castles, and called here *Cairn Lia'*, or a grey tower: that I saw was about 130

were considerably abated in the place I heard it, by an unlucky enquiry made by one in company, viz. In what part would the old woman have suffered, had the man cut off the cat's tail? But these relations of almost obsolete superstitions must never be thought a reflection on this country, as long as any memory remains of the tragical end of the poor people at *Tring*, who, within a few miles of our capital, in 1751, fell a sacrifice to the belief of the common people in witches; or of that ridiculous imposture in the capital itself, in 1762, of the *Cock-Lane* ghost, which found credit with all ranks of people.

* *Grimstone's Hist. Netherlands*, 344. 349,

yards in circumference, round, and raised so high above the ground as to form a considerable mount: on the top was an extensive but shallow hollow; within were three low concentric galleries, at small distances from each other, covered with large stones; and the side-walls were about four or five feet thick, rudely made. There are generally three of these places near each other, so that each may be seen from any one. Buildings of this kind are very frequent along this coast, that of *Catbness* and of *Stratnavern*. Others agreeing in external form are common in the *Hebrides*, but differ in their internal construction. In the islands they are attributed to the *Danes**; here, to the *Picts*. Possibly each nation might have the same mode of building with some variation, for I am told that some are to be seen in places where the *Danes* never penetrated. They were probably the defensible habitations of the times. I must withdraw my opinion of their having been the *suffugia biemi aut receptacula frugibus*, like those of the ancient *Germans*. Such are not uncommon in *Scotland*, but of a form very different from these.

Pass through *Wick*, a small burrough town with some good houses, seated on a river within

WICK.
P. 162.

* An enquiry is this time making, by means of a correspondence in *Copenhagen*, whether any such edifices exist at present in the *Danish* dominions; and what was their supposed use. The result will be given in the next volume.

reach

ADDITIONS TO THE

reach of the tide; and at a distance lies an old tower, called Lord *Olipbant's* castle. In this town lives a weever who weeves a shirt, with buttons and button holes entire without any seam, or the least use of the needle: but it is to be feared that he will scarce find any benefit from his ingenuity, as he cannot afford his labor under five pounds a shirt.

IN CATHNESS.
P. 166.

Should the chapel of St. *Tayre* near this castle exist, I overlooked that scene of cruelty in 1478. The *Keiths* and the *clan Gun* had in that year a feud; but a meeting was fixed at this place for a reconciliation: twelve horse were to convene on each side. The *Cruner*, or chief of the *clan Gun*, and his sons and nearest kinsmen, arrived first, and were at their prayers in the chapel; when their antagonists arrived with twelve horses, but with two men on each horse, thinking that to bring no more than the stipulated number of horses was no breach of agreement. These attacked the people in the chapel, and put them all to death, but with great loss to their own party, for the *Cruner* and his friends sold their lives dear. I mention this tale to oppose the manners of the old *Cathnessians* to those of the present hospitable and worthy race.

CATHNESS.
P. 169.

The last private war in *Scotland* was occasioned by a dispute relating to this county. The present Earl of *Breadalbane's* grandfather married an heiress of *Cathness*: the inhabitants would not admit

admit her title; but set up another person in opposition. The Earl, according to the custom of those ill-governed times, was to assert his right by force of arms: he raised an army of fifteen hundred men; but the numbers, like those under the conduct of *Gideon*, were thought to be too great: his Lordship first dismissed five hundred; after that, another five hundred; and with the remainder marched to the borders of *Cathness*. Here he thought proper to add stratagem to force. He knew that the enemy's army waited for him on the other side of the *Ord*. He knew also that in those days *whisky* was the *Nectar* of *Cathness*: and in consequence ordered a ship laden with that pretious liquor to pass round, and wilfully strand itself on the shore. The directions were punctually obeyed; and the crew in a seeming fright escaped in the boats to the invading army. The *Cathnessians* made a prize of the ship, and indulging themselves too freely with the freight, became an easy prey to the Earl, who attacked them during their intoxication, and gained the country, which he disposed of very soon after his conquest.

This antient family was as respectable as it was powerfull; and that from very old times. Of this the following relation is sufficient evidence. In 1341 a *Monro* of *Foulis* * having met with some affront from the inhabitants of

MAC-INTOSH
FAMILY.
P. 172.

* *Conflicts of the Clans*. p. 7.

Strathbardale,

ADDITIONS TO THE

Stratbardale, between *Perth* and *Atbol*, determined on revenge, collected his clan, marched, made his inroad, and returned with a large booty of cattle. As he passed by *Moy-ball*, this threshold of the Highlands, the *Mac-Intosh* of the time sent to demand a part of the booty, challenging the same as his due by antient custom: *Monro* acquiesced in the demand, and offered a reasonable share; but not less than half would content the chieftain of *Clan Cbattan*: this was refused; a battle ensued near *Kessock*; *Mac-Intosh* was killed; *Monro* lost his hand, but from that accident acquired the name of *Back-Lowigbie*: and thus ended the conflict of *Clagh-ne-berry*.

JEWS-HARP.
p. 178.

The *Trump* or *Jews Harp* would not merit the mention among the Highland instruments of musick, if it was not to prove its origin and antiquity: one made of gilt brass having been found in *Norway**, deposited in an urn.

DESCRIPTION
OF GLEN-CO.
p. 193.

“ The scenery † of this valley is far the most picturesque of any in the Highlands, being so wild and uncommon as never fails to attract the eye of every stranger of the least degree of taste or sensibility. The entrance to it is strongly marked by the craggy mountain of *Buachal-ety*, a little West of the *King's house*. All the other

* *Sir Thomas Brown's Hydriotaphia.* p. 8.

† I am indebted to Mr. *John Stuart of Killin* for the description of this curious valley, having only had a distant view of it.

mountains

TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

31

mountains of *Glen-Co* resemble it, and are evidently but naked and solid rocks, rising on each side perpendicularly to a great height from a flat narrow bottom, so that in many places they seem to hang over, and make approaches, as they aspire, towards each other. The tops of the ridge of hills on one side are irregularly serrated for three or four miles, and shot in places into spires, which forms the most magnificent part of the scenery above *Ken-Loch-Leven*. In the middle of the valley is a small lake, and from it runs the river *Coan*, or *Cona*, celebrated in the works of *Offian*. Indeed no place could be more happily calculated than this for forming the taste and inspiring the genius of such a poet.

The principal native animals on the mountains of *Glen-Co* are, Red Deer, *Alpine* Hares, Foxes, Eagles, Ptarmigans, and a few moor-fowl. It is remarkable that the common Hare was never seen either here, in *Glen-Creran*, or in *Glen-Ety*, till the military roads were made. The Partridge is a bird but lately known here, and is still rare. There are neither rats nor vipers.

ANIMALS.

In *Glen-Co* are six farms, forming a rent of 241 l. *per annum*; the only crops are oats, bear and potatoes. The increase of oats is three bolls and a half from one; of bear four or five. But the inhabitants cannot subsist upon their harvest: about three hundred pounds worth of meal is annually imported. They sell about seven hundred pounds worth of black-cattle; but keep only sheep and goats for the use of private

FARMS.

ADDITIONS TO THE

vate families : neither butter or cheese is made for sale. The men servants are paid in kind ; and commonly married.

Glen-Co lies in the united parish of *Lismore* and *Appin*, and contains * about four hundred inhabitants, who are visited occasionally by a Preacher from *Appin*."

LONGEVITY.
P. 208.

At this time were living at the little village of *Lufs* the following persons, most amazing instances of cotemporary longevity ; and perhaps proofs of the uncommon healthiness of the place. These compose the venerable list :

Rev. Mr. <i>James Robertson</i> , Minister,	aged	90
Mrs. <i>Robertson</i> , his wife,	-	86
<i>Anne Sharp</i> , their servant,	-	94
<i>Niel Macnaughtan</i> Kirk-Officer,	-	86
<i>Christian Gay</i> , his wife,	-	94
<i>Walter Maclellan</i> ,	-	90

P. 209.

On the road side near *Lufs* is a quarry of most excellent slates. And near the side of the lake, about a mile or two farther, is a great heap of stones in memory of *St. Mac-Kessog*, Bishop and Confessor, who suffered martyrdom there A. D. 520, and was buried in *Comstraddan* church.

P. 227.

The traveller, who has leisure, should ride to the eminence of *Milleggs*, to see the rich prospect between *Loch-Lomond* and the *Clyde*. One way is seen part of the magnificent lake, *Ben-Lo-*

* Report of the Visitation, &c. 1760.

mond and the vast mountains above *Glen-Crow*. On the other hand appears a fine reach of the *Clyde* enlivened with shipping, a view of the pretty seats of *Roseneth* and *Ardincapel*, and the busy towns of *Port-Glasgow* and *Greenock*.

Dunbarton, a small but good old town, seated on a plain near the conflux of the *Levin* with the Firth of *Clyde*; it consists principally of one large street in form of a crescent. On one side is the *Tolbooth*, and at the South end the church with a small spire steeple; it had been collegiate, was founded about 1450 by *Isabel* Countess of *Lenox* and *Dutchess* of *Albany*, and was dedicated to *St. Patrick*, who was born in this county. The waits of the town are bagpipes, which go about at nine o'clock at night and five in the morning.

DUNBARTON.
P. 210.

The castle is seated a little South of the town on a two-headed rock of a stupendous height, rising in a strange manner out of the sands, and totally detached from every thing else; is bounded on one side by the *Clyde*, on the other by the *Levin*. On one of the summits are the remains of an old light-house, which some suppose to have been a *Roman Pharos*; on the other, the powder magazine: in the hollow between is a large well of water fourteen feet deep. The sides of the rocks are immense precipices, and often over-hang, except on the side where the Governor's house stands, which is defended by walls and a few cannon, and garrisoned by a few

ITS CASTLE.

D

invalids.

ADDITIONS TO THE

invalids. It seems to have been often used as a state prison: the Regent *Morton* was secured there previous to his trial. From its natural strength, it was in former times deemed impregnable; so that the desperate but successful sealado of it in 1571 * may vie with the greatest attempts of that kind, with the capture of the *Numidian* fortress, in the *Jugurthine* war, by *Marius*; or the more horrible surprize of *Fescamp* †, by the gallant *Bois-rosé*.

The *Britons* in very early times made this rock a fortress; for it was usual with them after the departure of the *Romans* to retreat to the tops of craggy inaccessible mountains, to forests, and to rocks on the shores of the sea: but *Boetius* makes the *Scots* possessed of it some ages prior to that, and pretends that it resisted all the efforts of *Agricola*, who laid siege to it. It certainly may clame a right to great antiquity, for *Bede* declares it to have been the best fortified city the *Britons* had during his days. Its antient name was *Alclud*, or *Archlud*, or the place on the *Chlid*. But in after times it acquired the name of *Dun-Britton*, being the last place in these parts held by the *Britons* against the usurping *Saxons*. In 756, reduced by famine, it was surrendered to *Edbert* King of *Northumberland*.

* *Robertson's Hist. Scotland*, II. 15. octavo. *Guthrie's*, VII. 331.

† *Sully's Memoirs*, Vol. I. Book VI.

It is but justice to say, that the neglect of decent repair in the churches of *Scotland*, is not to be ascribed to the clergy, but to the landed interest, which, at the Reformation, shared in the plunder of the church; and were burthened with the building and repairing of the houses of worship. It is too frequently the case, that the gentlemen cannot be induced to undertake the most common repairs, without being threatened with a process before the Lords of Session, or perhaps having the process actually made, which is attended with much odium, trouble, and expence to the poor incumbents.

P. 235.

At this place that unfortunate monarch *James III.* was defeated by his rebellious subjects; in his flight fell down from his horse, and bruised by his fall was drawn into a neighboring mill, and soon after assassinated by a priest called in to receive his confession and afford him spiritual assistance.

BANNOC-
BOURNE.
P. 220.

I had not leisure to remark the several antiquities that Mr. *Graham* is possessed of: but out of them select the following, engraven in the annexed plate, and in the tail piece to the concluding page.

NETHERBY.
P. 229.

No. I.* is a figure in a dress with close sleeves, not unlike in the body to a carter's frock, or what *Montfaucon* calls *sagum clausum* †, reaching

* *Vide* plates of the quarto edition.

† III. part I. tab. xlvii.

down to the heels. On one side is 'a boar, on the other a wheel, and beneath that 'an altar: in the left hand is part of a *cornucopia*. The figure is evidently *Gaulish*, but the history is obscure: the boar is often an emblem of *Caledonia*: the wheel a known type of Fortune: it is also a concomitant of two *Saxon* Deities*, of the idol of the *Sun* and of *Seater*; and I would chuse to derive it from *Germany* or *Gaul* rather than from *Rome*. It seems a Deity of some barbarous nation, but it is a difficult task to assign it to any one in particular. The *Gauls* and *German*s were neighbors; they might in some instances have the same objects of worship. As the *Roman* armies were latterly composed of different *Gaulish* and foreign nations, their Deities were introduced and intermixed with those of the *Romans*, a most superstitious people, ready and accustomed to adopt those of every country. We need not wonder at the variety of figures found in this country, for it appears from an inscription † that there had been at *Cambeck* a *Temple of every nation*, a latitudinarian Pantheon, so that every religion enjoyed a liberty of conscience.

I conjecture that this figure was the *mater Deum*, the mother of the gods of some *Gaulish* or *German* nation, probably engraven after their intercourse with the *Romans*, for there appears a

* *Vestegan*. 69. 78. *Wormii Mon. Dan.* p. 16.

† The inscription runs thus—B. V. *omnium Genium Templum olim vetustate conlabsum JUL. PITIANUS P. P. restituit.*

mixture of emblem. *Cybele* or the mother of the gods is often engraven with a *cornucopia*: and *Tacitus* * mentions a *German* people that worshipped this goddess, and used the boar as the emblem of their superstition: which was an amulet, a charm against all dangers. They seldom made use of iron weapons, but often of clubs. It appears to me that what rises above the boar is intended for an instrument of that kind. The figure is deprived of its head; I cannot pursue my comparison with this deity any farther.

No. II. is a second headless figure resembling the former, only that a sort of short close mantle covers the shoulders and breast. It has the wheel, altar, and *cornucopia*; but beneath the feet appear the *crupezia*, such as are beneath the feet of the celebrated statue of the dancing *Fawn*.

No. III. is a figure sitting in a chair (with large elbows), cloathed in garments much plaited and folded: on the lap are apples or fruits. *Nehalennia*, a *Zeland* goddess, is represented in this attitude †, and her lap thus filled: the habit differs, but this deity might have been adopted by another nation, who dressed her according to its own mode. NEHALENNIA was the Goddess of the Chalk Diggers, as appears by an inscription preserved by *Heinesius*, p. 190.

* De moribus Germanorum. c. 45.

† Montfaucon II. part ii. p. 443.

ADDITIONS TO THE

DEÆ NEHALENNIÆ
OB MERCES RITE CONSERVATAS

M. SECUNDUS SILVANUS

NEGOTTOR CRETARIUS

BRITANNICIANUS

V. S. L. M.

The Chalk trade was very considerable in this island: *Pliny* * describes the manner of working, which agrees with the present; and adds, that it was a manure that would last eighty years. As it so greatly promoted fertility, it is not without reason that the lap of the Goddess is filled with fruits.

No. IV. is a curious groupe of three figures standing with their backs to a long seat with elbows. They are habited in a loose *sagum* or *saic*, as the *Britons* name it, reaching but little below the knees: that in the middle is distinguished by a pointed flap, and a vessel filled whether with fruits or corn is not very evident. These may perhaps be the *Deæ matres* of the barbarous nations, and introduced here by some of the *German* levies; there having been found in *Britain* three altars dedicated to them by the *Tungrian* cohort. They were local deities, protectresses of certain towns and villages among the *Gauls* † and *Germans*, by whom they were transported into *Britain*, which is acknowledged in two inscriptions, where they are called *transmarine*. If they were rural deities the contents

* Lib. xvii. c. 8.

† *Archæologia*. Vol. III.

of the cup is very apt. I may remark that the antients in general were fond of the number THREE; and the *Gauls* * are known to groupe their deities very frequently in triplets; a number the most complete as it regards *Beginning, Middle, and End.*

The Vth figure is a species of shoe in all probability belonging to the natives of this island; and was found in a moor in *Cumberland.* It is formed of one piece of leather; and nicely adapted to the foot. The *cuoranen* tilli very lately worn by the Highlanders was of this nature; the *mockasins* of the *North American* nations are not much dissimilar: so exactly does necessity operate in distant countries in producing the same inventions.

The 1st figure in the tail piece is dressed in its *sagum.* On the right is a vessel standing on two high legs or supports. The figure seems going to sling in what it holds in one hand: the other leans on something that resembles an ear of corn. This probably is a rural deity of some barbarous nation.

No. II. is a victory treading with one foot on a globe: in one hand a mural crown; in the other a palm branch. Beneath the crown, *VIC. AUG. or Victoria Augusti.* Mr. Horsley, who has engraven this stone, supposes it to belong to the emperor *Commodus.*

* *Gordon. tab. xxxvi. xxxix. and xl. Keyser Antiq. Celt. tab. xv.*

No. III. is also engraven by the same gentleman. The upper figure is that of a *Sea Goat*, a *chimera*; the other he styles a *Pegasus*, and has given it more exact representation of wings than are found on the sculpture.

PENRITH.
P. 231.

ANTIEN
T COLUMNS.

PENRITH is an antient town, seated at the foot of a hill: is a great thoroughfare for travellers; but has little other trade, except tanning and a small manufacture of checks. In the church-yard is a monument of great antiquity, consisting of two stone pillars eleven feet six inches high, and five in circumference in the lower part, which is rounded; the upper is square, and tapers to a point: in the square part is some fret-work, and the relievo of a cross; and on the interior side of one is the faint representation of some animal. Both these stones are mortised at their lower part into a round one: they are about fifteen feet asunder; the space between them is inclosed on each side with two very large but thin semicircular stones; so that there is left a walk between pillar and pillar of two feet in breadth. Two of these lesser stones are plain, the other two have certain figures at present scarce intelligible.

These stones seem to have been monumental, and are evidently christian, as appears by the cross on the capital; fable says that they were to perpetuate the memory of *Cesarius*, a hero of gigantic stature, whose body extended from stone to stone: but it is probable that the space marked by

by these columns contained several bodies, or might have been a family sepulchre. I must here observe that since the publication of the former editions of this book I have had opportunity of re-examining these stones, and comparing them with the figures engraven in my XIIIth plate, which are said to have been drawn by Dr. Todd: and am convinced that they are entirely fictitious; and such is the opinion of some gentlemen of the place whom I consulted on the occasion.

Not far from these pillars is another called the *Giant's thumb*, five feet eight inches high, with an expanded head perforated on both sides; from the middle the stone rises again into a lesser head rounded at top, but no part has a tendency to the figure of a cross, being in no part mutilated; so that it is difficult to judge the use or design of this pillar*.

The church is very neat: the galleries supported by twenty stones, each ten feet four inches high, and four feet two in circumference. On one of the walls is this melancholy record of a pestilence that wasted the country in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth:

CHURCH.

A. D. M.DXCVIII. ex gravi peste quæ regionibus hisce incubuit, obierunt apud *Penrith*

* *Vide* tab. iii. of the 1st and 2d editions.

ADDITIONS TO THE

2260. Kendal 2500. Richmond 2200. Carlisle

1196. * *Posterius*

avortite vos et vivite

On consulting a very old register kept in this parish it appears the plague raged here for fifteen months; from the 22^d Sept 1597 to 5th Jan. 1598. and that only 680 persons were buried in the parish during that time. It seems therefore probable that *Penrith* must have been the centre of some particular district, and that the numbers recorded on the wall must comprehend all that died within that space. *Penrith* now contains about 2000 souls. At a medium, 63 have died annually the last ten years, or 630 in the whole. In the ten years preceding the pestilence there were only 686 funerals; so that there was no great difference between the number of inhabitants at that and the present time. Some centuries previous to this *Penrith* had another visitation of the same nature. When the *Scots* under the Earl of *Douglas* in 1380 made an inroad into *Cumberland*, they surprized this place at the time of the fair †, and returned with immense booty; but suf-

* It broke out in *Carlisle* Oct. 3d. That city in all probability was much more populous than *Penrith*, but being on the borders of *Scotland*, no notice of any deaths was taken except those in the city and places quite adjacent. It must be observed, that numbers were also buried on *Penrith Fells*, and at the other *Fells* about the country.

† *Hollingshed*, 428.

ferred

ferred severely in consequence, for they introduced into their country the plague contracted in this town, which swept away one third of the inhabitants of *Scotland*.*

The castle is at the skirts of the town, and now very ruinous. It appears not to have been of a high antiquity; for in a compromise of certain differences between *Henry III.* and *Alexander* king of *Scotland*, it was stipulated that *Henry* should grant to *Alexander* 200 librates of land in *Northumberland* or *Cumberland*, if so much of *Henry's* land could be found in any of the places where no castle was situated; and *Penrith* was part of this grant. *Richard* Duke of *Gloucester*, afterwards *Richard III.* resided frequently at this castle, and either was the founder or repaired it greatly, for there is no mention of it before his time. The feignory of *Penrith*† was part of the great estate he had with his Dutches: by his residence here and his magnificent mode of living he gained great popularity in the North, and he seemed to depend greatly on the troops from that part, for he caused five thousand to march from thence to *London* to support his coronation.

The castle was dismantled by *Cromwel*, but it does not appear in any history to have sustained a siege.

Full many a gem of purest ray serene.

The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear:

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,

And waste its sweetness in the desert air.

* *Guthrie's Hist. Scotl.* III. 123.

† *Buck's Life of Richard III.*

ADDITIONS TO THE

For in this town lives Miss *Calvin*, of exquisite skill in painting of plants and flowers with equal elegance and accuracy: a heaven-born genius, obscure and unknown!

SEPT. 21.

ARTHUR'S
ROUND
TABLE.

Cross over *Eimot* bridge, and enter
WESTMORELAND. At a small distance beyond the bridge near the road side is the circle called *Arthur's* round table, consisting of a high dike of earth, and a deep foss within surrounding an area twenty-nine yards in diameter. There are two entrances exactly opposite to each other, which interrupt the ditch, in those parts filled to a level with the middle. Some suppose this to have been designed for tilting matches, and that the champions entered at each opening. Perhaps that might have been the purpose of it; for the size forbids one to suppose it to be an encampment.

MAYBO-
ROUGH.

A little to the North of this, on the summit of a small hill, is *Mayborough*, a vast circular dike of loose stones: the height and the diameter at the bottom is stupendous: it slopes on both sides, and is entirely formed of pebbles, such as are collected out of rivers. There is an entrance on the East side leading into an area eighty-eight yards in diameter. Near the middle is an upright stone nine feet eight inches high, and seventeen in circumference in the thickest part. There had been three more placed so as to form (with the other) a square. Four again stood on the sides of the entrance, viz. one on each exterior

TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

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terior corner: and one on each interior: but excepting that at present remaining, all the others have long since been blasted to clear the ground.

The use of this accumulation seems to have been the same with that called *Bryn-gwyn* at *Frer Dryw* in *Anglesea**, a supreme consistory of druidical administration, as the *British* names import. That in *Anglesea* is constructed in the same manner with this: but at present there are no remains of columns in the interior part. Tradition is entirely silent about the origin of this place: nothing can be collected from the name which is *Saxon*, and given long after its construction.

Almost opposite to *Mayborough* on the *Cumberland* side of the *Eimot* is a vast *cairn* or tumulus, composed of round stones, and surrounded with large grit stones of different sizes, some a yard square; which all-together form a circle sixty feet in diameter.

Shap or *Heppe*, a long village with the ruins of the Priory of *Premonstrensian* canons and its beautiful tower placed in a sequestered bottom to the North-West of the road. The religious of this house were originally placed at *Preston* in *Kendal* by *Thomas* son of *Gospatrick*; and afterwards removed to this valley, which in old times was called the valley of *Mary Magdalene*, and was granted to them by *Robert de Veteripont* in the thirteenth year of King *John*.

SHAP
PRIORY.

* *Mona Antiqua*. 2d ed. 90.

On

ROWS OF
STONES.

On the common near the road side about half a mile beyond the village are certain large circles, and ovals formed of small stones: and parallel to the road commences a double row of granites of immense sizes, crossed at the end by another row, all placed at some distance from each other. This alley, I may call it, extended once above a mile; passing quite through the village; persons now living remember to have seen some stones that formed part of the lines, but now blasted in order to clear the ground. The space between the lines at the South end is eighty-eight feet: they converge towards each other, for near *Shap* the distance decreases to fifty-nine feet; and it is probable that they met and concluded in a point forming a wedge. That this monument was *Danish* may be inferred from the custom of the *Northern* nation of arranging their recording stones in forms that they seemed to determine should be expressive of certain events: those that were placed in a strait and long order commemorated the emulations of champions: squares shewed equestrian conflicts: circles, the interments of families: wedge-shaped, a fortunate victory*. Success might have attended the Northern invaders in this place, which gave rise to their long arrangement: the fall of some con-fanguineous heroes in the action caused the gratefull tribute of the stoney circles.

Pafs over *Shap* fells, more black, dreary and melancholy than any of the Highland hills, be-

* *Olaus Magnus de Gent. Septentr. lib. 1. c. 18.*

TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

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ing not only barren, but destitute of every picturesque beauty. This gloomy scene continues for several miles: leave on the right the narrow valley of *Long Sladale*, and at a distance the mountain of *Kenmoor* fell, famous for its slate quarries. The prospect grows more cheerful within a small distance of

KENDAL, a large town, seated in a beautiful valley prettily cultivated, and watered by the river *Kent*. The principal street is above a mile long, running North and South: the houses old and irregular, mostly plaistered. Yet the whole has an air of neatness and industry without the least ostentation of wealth; none appear meanly poor, or insultingly rich. The number of inhabitants is about seven thousand; chiefly engaged in manufactures of linies, worsted stockings woven and knit, and a coarse sort of woollen cloth called *cottons* sent to *Glasgow*, and from thence to *Virginia* for the use of the *Negroes*. The carding and the frizing mills, the rasping and cutting of logwood by different machines are well worth seeing: and the tenter fells all round the town where the cloth is stretched, shew the extent of the manufactures, which employ great quantities of wool from *Scotland* and *Durham*.

KENDAL.

MANUFAC.
TURES.

Yet the place labors under great disadvantages: no corn except oats is cultivated near the town: the fuel is in general peat; for the coals being brought from *Wigan* and other distant places, cost nineteen shillings per ton: yet notwithstanding,

it has flourished in manufactures from the time of *Richard* the Second to the present: *Cambden* honors it with this encomium, *Lanificii Gloria, et Industria præcellens.*

CHURCH.

The church is large, divided into five isles. The most remarkable tomb is one in the altar form, of black marble, with various arms on the side and end, supposed to be that of *William Parr*, ancestor of *William Parr* Marquis of *Northampton*, and his sister *Queen Catherine*, wife to *Henry VIII.*

CASTLE.

The ruins of the castle are on the summit of a round hill on the East side of the town. It is of great antiquity; but the founder is not known. It appears to me to have been built on an artificial mount raised on the top of the hill, with a deep foss round the base. The Barony of *Kendal* was granted by *William* the Conqueror to *Ivo de Talebois*, one of his followers, whose descendants frequently resided in the castle. From them it passed by marriage to the *Rosses*, and from them to the *Parrs*: and when in their possession *Catherine* afterwards Queen of *England* was born here; a lady who had the good fortune to descend to the grave with her head, in all probability merely by outliving her tyrant. It does not appear that this castle sustained any siege: but in 1174 the *Scots* under *Duncan* Earl of *Fife* entered and plundered the town, broke open the churches, put all the inhabitants to the sword sparing neither age nor sex*.

* *Holinshed's Chron.* 91.

Take a very pleasant walk to *Water-Crook*, a mile distant, along the sides of the *Ken*. This had been the *Concangium* of the *Notitia*, a station on the East side of the river, whose vestiges are almost worn away by the plough. Altars, coins, and other antiquities have been found here. I saw in the walls of the barn of the farm house, the monumental inscription preserved by Mr. *Horsely*, p. 300. supposed by him to have been in memory of two freed-men; and that there was added the penalty of a fine on any who presumed to bury in that sepulchre. Here is preserved an altar un-inscribed, but ornamented with beautiful festoons: and I also saw the remains of the statue supposed of *Bacchus* or *Silenus*.

WATER-
CROOK;
THE OLD
CONCANGIUM.

Cross the river, and walk over some fine meadows. Pass by some large round hillocks, one appearing artificial: ascend to gain the heights above the town: leave below me near the skirts a well called the *Anchorite's*, probably from some hermitage once in its neighborhood. Reach *Castle bow* hill, a great artificial mount above the town, and opposite to the castle. The summit is flat: just within its verge is a circular ditch; and another transverse probably the place of the foundation of a tower. Round the base is a deep foss and high dike, and on the East side of the dike two bastions to give it additional strength. Immediately below is a spot called *battle place*, but tradition does not preserve the reason of the name.

A P P E N D I X.

N U M B E R I.

O F S C O T C H P I N E S ;

By JAMES FARQUHARSON, Esq; of INVERCAULD.

IT is generally believed that there are two kinds of fir trees, the produce of *Scotland*, viz. the red or resinous large trees, of a fine grain, and hard solid wood: the other, a white wooded fir with a much smaller proportion of resin in it, of a coarser grain, and a soft spongy nature, never comes to such a size, and much more liable to decay. At first appearance, this would readily denote two distinct species, but I am convinced that all the trees in *Scotland*, under the denomination of *Scotch* fir, are the same; and that the difference of the quality of the wood, and size of the trees, is entirely owing to circumstances, such as the climate, situation, and soil they

grow in. These finest fir trees, appear in the most mountainous parts of the Highlands of *Scotland*, in glens or on sides of hills generally lying to a Northerly aspect, and the soil of a hard gravelly consistence, being the natural produce of these places; the winged seeds are scattered in quantities by the winds, from the cones of the adjacent trees, which expand in *April* and *May*, with the heat of the sun; these seedlings when young, rise extremely close together, this makes them grow straight, and free from side branches of any size, to the height of 50 or 60 feet before they acquire the diameter of a foot: even in this progress to height, they are very slow, occasioned by the poorness of the soil, and the numbers on a small surface, which I may say makes them in a constant state of war for their scanty nourishment, the stronger and tallest by degrees overtopping the weaker, and when the winds blow they lash against one another, this assists in beating off any horizontal branches that might damage the timber with knots, as well as by degrees crushes the overtopped trees. In such state of hostility they continue struggling until the master trees acquire some space around them; then they begin to shoot out in a more bushy manner at the top, gradually losing their spiral form, increasing afterwards more in size of body than height, some acquiring four feet diameter, and above sixty feet of height to the branches fit for the finest deal board. The growth is still extremely slow, as is plainly proved by the smallness

ness of the grain of the wood, which appears distinctly in circles, from the centre to the bark. Upon cutting a tree overclose at the root, I can venture to point out the exact age, which in these old firs comes to an amazing number of years. I lately pitched upon a tree of two feet and a half diameter, as this is near the size of a planted fir of fifty years of age mentioned, and I counted exactly two hundred and fourteen circles or coats, which makes this natural fir above four times the age of the planted one. Now as to planted firs, these are raised first in dressed ground from the seed, where they stand two seasons or more, then are planted out in the ground they are to continue in at regular distances, have a clear circumference round them for extending both roots and branches; the one gives too quick nourishment to the tree which shoots out in luxuriant growths, and the other allows many of the branches to spread horizontally, spoiling the timber with knots; besides, this quick growth occasions these thick yearly circular coats of wood, which form a coarse grain, of a spongy soft nature. The juices never after ripen into a proportional quantity their resinous preservative balm: so that the plantations decay before the wood acquires age, or a valuable size, and the timber when used in work has neither strength, beauty, nor duration. I believe the climate has likewise a great share in forming the nature of the best wood, which I account for in the following manner. The most mountainous parts of

the Highlands, particularly the Northerly hanging situations, where these fine fir trees are, have a much shorter time of vegetation than a more Southerly exposure, or the lower open countries, being shaded by high hills from the rays of the sun even at mid-day for months together, so that with regard to other vegetables nature visibly continues longer in a torpid state there than in other places of the same latitude. This dead state of nature for so long a time yearly appears to me necessary, to form the strength and health of this particular species of timber. No doubt they may at first show a gratefulness for better soil and more sun by shooting out spontaneously, but if the plant or tree is so altered by this luxury that it cannot attain any degree of perfection fit for the purposes intended, the attempt certainly proves in vain.

From what is said above, it is not at all my intention to dissuade from planting *Scotch* fir, but to encourage those that have the proper soil and situation to do so, being of opinion that where these circumstances agree, and there, planting not in lines, but irregularly and thicker than common, the trees will come to be of equal size and value with the natural ones. In confidence of this, I have planted several millions on the sides of hills out of reach of feed from the natural firs.

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NUMBER II.

OF ELGIN AND THE SHIRE OF MURRAY;

By the Rev. Mr. SHAW, Minister of ELGIN.

THE Parish of ELGIN can afford little matter for answering Mr. *Pennant's* quæries, and therefore I extend my view thro' the whole province or country of *Murray*, extending by the coast from the river of *Spey*, to the East, to the river of *Beauly* to the West, which is the boundary of the province of *Ross*: and extending to the South-West as far as the North end of *Loch-Locky*, and comprehending the countries of *Strathspey*, *Badenoch*, *Strathern*, *Strath-nairn*, and *Strath-nerick*, all which were the seats of the ancient *Moravienfes*. I shall make my answers to the quæries in order, and advance nothing but what consists with my personal knowledge, or for which I have unquestionable authority.

I. This province is naturally divided by the rivers of *Spey*, *Lofsey*, *Findern*, *Nairn*, *Nefs*, and *Beauly*. The river of *Spey* rising on the borders of *Lochaber* is more than sixty *Scotch* miles, or a hundred *English* in length, but too rapid to be

navigable. Upon this river great floats of fir and birch wood are carried down to the firth; the float is guided by a man sitting in a *Courach*, of which *Solinus*, Cap. 22. says of the *Irish*, "*Navigant vimineis alveis, quos circumdant ambitione ter-*
gorum bubulorum," a short but exact description of the *Courach*. It is in shape oval, about four feet long and three broad, a small keel from head to stern, a few ribs cross the keel, and a ring of pliable wood round the lip of it, the whole covered with the rough hide of an ox or a horse. The rower sits on a transverse seat in the middle, and holds in his hand a rope, the end of which is tied to the float, and with the other hand he manages a paddle, and keeps the float in deep water and brings it to shore when he pleases. The rivers of *Lofsey*, *Findorn* and *Nairn* have nothing remarkable in them, but the river of *Nefs* is observable on the following accounts, viz. It runs from *Loch-Nefs*, a lake 23 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad; this Loch is fed by a river running from *Loch-Eoch*, into which a river falls from *Loch-Garrie*, into which a river enters from *Loch Queich*: *Loch-Nefs* and the river running from it never freeze, but the water is warm in the keenest frost. There are many other lakes in this province, of which one called the lake *Dundelchack* is remarkable: the inhabitants of the neighborhood told me that this lake is never covered with ice before the month of *January*, but in that month and *February* one night's strong frost covers it all over with ice: this lake stands

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in the parish of *Durris*, within two miles of *Loch-Nefs*. On the East side of *Loch-Nefs*, a large mile above the Loch, is the water fall of *Fober*, where the river *Feach Len* falls over a steep rock about 80 feet in height; and the water breaking upon the shelves, rarifies like a fog. In this province are several chalybeat mineral springs, as at *Tinland* in *Lanbride* parish, at *Auchterblare* in *Dutbel* parish, at *Relugas* in *Edenkeely* parish, at *Muretoun* in *Inverness* parish.

II. In the parish of *Drainie* there is a large cave open to the sea, of a considerable length, breadth and height. There are many natural caves in the hills, within which hunters, herds and thieves take shelter in time of a storm: there is an artificial cave in the lands of *Raits* in *Badenoch*, in which fugitives and thieves were wont to rest; but it is now demolished in part. Of the mountains in this province I shall name but two or three: the *Carngorm* in *Strathspey* is remarkable for its height, and for the stones found upon-it; I have seen these stones of blue, green, yellow, and amber colors; some so large as to make big snuff boxes or small cups; some of a hexagonal or pentagonal figure, and tapering to a point at each end. These are now well known to the curious, and to jewellers. Another mountain is *Benalar* in *Badenoch*, which I imagine is the highest ground in *Scotland*, for waters running from it fall into the sea at *Dundee*, at *Inverlochy*, and at *Garmoch* in *Murray*. On the West side of *Loch-Nefs* there is a hill called *Measuarvoney*: Mr. Gordon

don the Geographer was imposed upon by being told that it is two miles perpendicular above the lake, and that on the top of it there is a small lake which could never be sounded, and communicates with *Loch-Nefs*: but I can assure you it is not near one mile above the Loch, and there is no such lake on the top of it. For picturesque scenes, worth drawing, I know none except *Loch-Nefs*, with the rocks, woods, cascades of rills of water, and some plots of corn land, on both sides of the Loch, which make a delightful scene to one sailing the Loch in the King's Yacht, or in a barge. Possibly Mr. *Pennant* would get drawings of the remains of the cathedral church in *Elgin*, and of some old castles.

III. No earthquake, I can learn, was ever felt in this province. No whirlwind any way remarkable: there are several echoes, but scarcely worth the mentioning. About the year 1733 or 4, flashes of lightning so struck the house of *Innes* near *Elgin*, as by entering into crevices in the wall to drive out some big stones, likewise to rent a considerable long vault, and to toss a large cap-stone above forty yards from the house, as the late Sir *Harry Innes* of that ilk told me.

IV. The common diseases in our country are fevers, rheums, cold, scrofula, hysteric and hypochondriac; bites of serpents, and mad dogs. Our natural physicians cure fevers, by making the patient drink plentifully of barley water or wangress, and when the fever rises high the patient drinks a large draught of cold water which brings out a
 2
 profuse

profuse sweat, that ends in a crisis. For rheums, they twice a day bath the part affected, pouring cold water upon it, and after it is dried, rubbing it till it is warm, and covering it with plaiding or flannel. For colds, they keep bed for two days, drinking warm, and if they sweat not, they take the cold bath in a river or brook, which produces sweat. The scrofula they find incurable, but in young persons, by washing often with lime water, it cures in a few years. Hysteries and hypocondriacs, in my opinion, are the effects of tea, coffee, sloth and laziness, but these diseases are never known in our highlands. When one is bit by a serpent or snake, if he can reach the wound, he sucks the blood, covers the wound, and often foment the part wounded, and members round it, with a decoction of the buds and leaves of ash trees. When one is bit by a mad dog, as often happens in the highlands, he with a razor immediately cuts out the flesh of the part wounded, sucks the blood in plenty, and covers the wound with a handful of cobwebs: or if he has not courage to cut out the flesh, and thereby to prevent the poison from mixing with the blood, he causes the wound to be well sucked, and then foment it with warm oil or melted butter. I have seen these cures performed with remarkable success. We have had, fifty years ago, a terrible disease called the *Civans*, which broke out into blotches in several parts of the body, and often turned into a gangrene in the face: this disease was brought
by

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by the military returning from *Flanders*, and was cured only by a plentiful salivation with mercury, but now we are happily free from it.

V. In the parish of *Elgin*, *William Calanch* a farmer died about the year 1740, at the age of about 119 years; we have had many who lived to an 100 years; we have some who have two thumbs on each hand, or two great toes on each foot.

VI. and VII. In this town of *Elgin* the number of inhabitants increases, occasioned by strangers living in the borough and many poor people coming from the country into it. But in the parish to landward the number appears to decrease, by reason of tenants taking up larger farms than formerly: the number now is above 5000.

VIII. The corns raised in this province are wheat, barley, oats, peas and beans, and rye. Of these in good years we have enough to serve the country, and to export above 20,000 bolls, besides serving the Highland countries. Our manufactures are linen in considerable quantities, wool and common stuffs, and now at *Inverness* a flourishing sail manufactory, and a ropery. Our fishery is considerable, for of white or sea fish there is great plenty to serve the country and towns, and sometimes to export a little. And our salmon on the rivers of *Spey*, *Findorn*, *Ness* and *Beaully*, serves the towns and country, and we export annually to the value of about 12,000 l.

IX. Near

IX. Near the frith, the farmers manure with sea ware or weeds, which produces richly; in other parts they use marle, lime, dung of cattle, and in the Highlands *tatbing*, i. e. keeping their cattle in summer and autumn within pinfolds on barren or rested ground, that by their dung they may enrich the soil; and in many parts they use green earth mixed with the dung of black cattle and horses.

X. We cultivate some hemp, much flax, of which we not only make linnen for home consumption, and have three bleaching fields within the province, besides private bleaching, but we sell great quantities of linnen yarn to the merchants of *Glasgow* and others. We likewise cultivate potatoes in great plenty to serve the country.

XI. From the lowlands of the province few or no cattle are sent out of the country, but from the highland glens and vallies, several hundreds of black cattle, some horses, but no swine, are annually sold into *England* and the Southern counties of *Scotland*.

XII. There are in this province several small mounts or *motes* of which I cannot determine whether any of them be artificial or not: they generally stand about 40 paces one from another; I shall name only the following, viz. Near the town of *Elgin* are two little mounts called the shooting butts, and two of the same kind are near the Kirk of *Petty*. I am inclined to think, that before the invention of fire arms, these were marks for

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for shooting at with bows and arrows : but that in time of *Druidism*, they were the seats on which the *Druids* met to determine questions in law and property ; and they are in the *Galic* language called *Tomavoed*, i. e. the Court hill ; and in the South they are called *Laws*, as *North Berwick Law*, *Largo Law*, &c. I may add the *Omnis terra* or *Mote hill* at *Scoon*. We have few military entrenchments worth the mentioning, as the *Romans* encamped little, if at all, so far North. *Druidical* circles have been very frequent in this province. The stones were generally about four feet in length, and eighteen inches in breadth : for the most part, the stones are removed by the country people, and I shall name but one or two, viz. At *Stonny field* near *Inverness*, there was a large circle about thirty feet diameter, some of the stones as yet stand. In *Durris* at the North end of *Loch-Ness* is a *Druid* temple of three concentric circles : in all of these druidical circles, there was an altar stone at the centre, but that at *Durris* is taken away, and near the centre is a hollowed stone, which either was a laver to wash in, or a basin to receive the blood of the sacrifice. Besides circles, there were many *Druidical* cairns in this country, on which at their solemn festivals, they offered their sacrifices ; these cairns were about five feet high, and about thirty feet in circumference, and hedged around with stones pitted in the earth to prevent the falling out of the stones of the cairn : such a cairn stands in the parish of *Alves*, four miles from *Elgin* ; another

ther in the parish of *Birney*, two miles from that town; and two or three near *Avenmore*, in the parish of *Dutbel* in *Strathspey*. From these circles and cairns many churches are to this day called CLACHAN, i. e. a Collection of Stones; and as they stood in times of *Druidism* in groves and woods, a church in *Wales* was called LHAN, probably from *Lbwin* a grove. There is within a half-mile to the East of the town of *Forres*, an obelisk called *Sevens's* stone. The height of it cannot now with certainty be known, it is said to be twelve feet sunk in the corn field. When some years ago it was likely to fall, the Countess of *Murray* caused it to be erected, and much sunk to prevent falling: it is about 23 feet above ground, about 4 feet broad: what is above ground is visibly divided into seven parts, whereof the lowest is almost hid by the stones supporting it; the second division contains many figures, but much defaced; in the third compartment, are figures of men, and some of beasts with human heads; the fourth contains ensigns and military weapons; and in the fifth, sixth and seventh, the figures are scarce discernible: on the reverse, there is a cross, beneath which are two human figures of a gothic form: this seems to be a monument of a battle fought in that place, by K. *Malcolm* the II. of *Scotland* against the *Danes*, about the year 1008. There are about two or three obelisks of 6 or 7 feet height below the Kirk of *Alves*, probably, as monuments of skirmishes and the burying of men of some figure.

XIII. In this province we had two bishopricks, one abbey, three priories, one præceptory, and several convents. The first bishoprick was that of *Murtblack*, now *Mortlich*, erected by K. *Malc.* II. *An.* 1010, when he had given a total defeat to the *Danes* in that valley: the diocese consisted only of three parishes, and after three bishops had served there it was translated to *Aberdeen*, *An.* 1142. As an account of it will be fully given by others, I insist not further.

The second bishoprick was that of *Murray*. In the fourth century the bishop affected a pre-eminence over his fellow presbyters, and an equality in many things to sovereign princes: as princes had their thrones, were crowned, wore crowns, had their palaces, their ministers of state, their privy council, and their subjects; so bishops had a solium, a consecration, a mitre, palaces, dignified clergy, chapter, and inferior clergy. The episcopal bishoprick of *Murray*, was in my opinion erected by K. *Alex.* I.; and the bishops of it were, in succession,

(1.) *Gregorius*, who is a witness in a charter of K. *Dav.* I. to *Dumfermline*, confirming K. *Alexander's* charter to that abby; there he is called *Gregorius Moraviensis Episcopus*: and in the foundation charter of the priory of *Schoon*, *An.* 1115, *Gregorius Episcopus* is a witness, who probably was the same with the formerly mentioned.

(2.) *William* was made apostolic legate *An.* 1159, and died 1162. I find not what time he was consecrated.

(3.) *Felix*

(3.) *Felix* is a witness in a charter by *K. William, Wilielmo filio fresken, de terris de Strablock, Rosoil, Insbkele, Duffus Macbare, et Kintray*. He died about *An. 1170*.

(4.) *Simeon de Toney*, Monk of *Melrose*, elected *1171*, and died *An. 1184*, he was buried in *Birney*.

(5.) *Andrew*, consecrated *An. 1184*, and died *An. 1185*.

(6.) *Richard*, consecrated *Idi. Martii, An. 1187*, by *Hugo* bishop of *St. Andrew's*, and died *An. 1203*, and was buried in *Spynie*.

(7.) *Bricius*, brother of *William* lord of *Douglas*, and prior of *Lessmahago*, elected *An. 1203*, and died *An. 1222*, and was buried at *Spynie*. He had represented to the pope that the former bishops had no fixed see, or cathedral, some residing at *Birney*, some at *Kinnedar*, and some at *Spynie*; and he obtained that *Spynie* should be the bishop's see; he appointed the dignified clergy and canons, and founded a college of canons, eight in number.

(8.) *Andrew* (son of *William Murray of Duffus*) Dean of *Murray*, consecrated *An. 1223*. He founded the cathedral church at *Elgin*, added 14 canons to the college, and assigned manſes and prebends for them, and for the dignified clergy, and died *An. 1242*.

Here it will be proper to give some account of the cathedral church at *Elgin*, for it does not appear that *Bricius* built any church at *Spynie*. Bishop *Andrew* was not pleased with the situation of *Spynie* for a cathedral, and therefore petitioned the pope that because of the distance from the burgh

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of

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of *Elgin*, which would divert the canons from their sacred functions to go and buy provisions in the burgh, that he might allow the cathedral to be translated to the *Ecclesia sanctæ Trinitatis prope Elgin*: Pope *Honorius* granted his request, and by his bull dated 4^{to}. *Idu^m. Aprilis* 1224 empowered the Bishop of *Cathness*, and the Dean of *Rosemarky*, to make the desired translation. These met at the place desired, on the 14 of the kalends of *August*, *An.* 1224: and finding it “in commodum *Ecclesiæ*,” declared the church of the holy Trinity to be the cathedral church of the diocese of *Murray* in all times coming: it is said that bishop *Andrew* laid the foundation stone of the church on the same day above-mentioned, but it does not appear what the form or dimensions of that first church were.

(9.) *Simon* Dean of *Murray* succeeded and died 1252, and was buried in the choir of the cathedral near to bishop *Andrew*.

(10.) *Archibald* Dean of *Murray*, consecrated *An.* 1253, and died *December* 5th, *An.* 1298, and was buried in the choir. This bishop having no palace built one at *Kinnedar*, and lived there. In his time *William* Earl of *Ross* having done great harm to the parson of *Petty*, was obliged to do penance, and for reparation, gave the lands of *Catboll* in *Ross* to the bishops of *Murray* in perpetuum.

(11.) *David* *Murray*, consecrated at *Avignon* in *France*, by *Boniface VIII.* anno 1299, and died *January* 20th, anno 1325.

(12.) *John*.

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(12.) *John Pilmore*, consecrated 3¹⁰. *Kal. Aprilis*, anno 1326, and died at *Spynie* on *Michaelmas* eve, 1362.

(13.) *Alexander Bar*, *Doctor decretorum*, consecrated by *Urban V.* An. 1362, died at *Spynie*, May 1397. In his time, viz. An. 1390, *Alexander Stewart* (son of king *Robert II.*) Lord *Badenoch*, commonly called the *Wolf of Badenoch*, keeping violent possession of the bishop's lands in that country, was excommunicated in resentment, in the month of *May*, An. 1390. He with his followers burnt the town of *Forres*, with the choir of that church, and the Arch-Deacon's house; and in *June* that year burnt the town of *Elgin*, the church of *St. Giles*, the hospital of *Maison-Dieu*, the cathedral church, with eighteen houses of the canons in the college of *Elgin*. For this he was made to do penance, and upon his humble submission, he was absolved by *Walter Trail* bishop of *St. Andrews*, in the black-friars church of *Perth* (being first received at the door, barefoot, and in sackcloth, and again before the high altar in presence of the king and his nobles) on condition that he would make full reparation to the bishop and church of *Murray*, and obtained absolution from the Pope. Bishop *Bar* began the rebuilding of the church, and every canon contributed to it, as did every parish in the diocese.

(14.) *William Spynie*, Chanter of *Murray*, D.I.C. consecrated at *Avignon* by *Benedict* the IX. *Sept.* 13th, 1397, and died *Aug.* 20th, An. 1406. He carried on the reparation of the cathedral, but

the troubles of the times, caused it to make slow advances. On July 3, *An.* 1402, *Alexander III.* son of the Lord of the Isles, plundered *Elgin*, burnt many houses, and spoiled the houses of the canons: he was excommunicated, and offered a sum of gold, as did every one of his captains, and he received absolution: this money was employed for erecting a cross and a bell in that part of the canonry which lies next the bridge of *Elgin*.

(15.) *John Innes*, Parson of *Duffus*, Archdeacon of *Cathness*, and L. L. D. was consecrated by *Benedict* the XIII. Jan. 23d. *An.* 1406. and died April 25th, *An.* 1414, and was buried in his own isle in the cathedral, where his statue at large still remains with this inscription, "*Hic jacet*
"*reverendus in Christo Pater & Dominus D. Joannes*
"*Innes de Innes, hujus ecclesie Episcopus, qui hoc*
"*notabile opus incepit, et per Septennium edificavit.*"
He built that isle and a part of the great steeple or tower. After his death, the chapter met and all were sworn, that on whomsoever the lot should fall to be bishop, he should annually apply one third of his revenues until the building of the cathedral should be finished.

(16.) *Henry Leighton*, parson of *Duffus*, and L. L. D. was consecrated in *Valentia* by *Benedict* XIII. March 8th *An.* 1415: he diligently carried on the building, and finished the great tower, and was translated to *Aberdeen* *An.* 1425. The cathedral church having been completely finished in the time of this bishop, I shall here describe that

that edifice, which was all in the gothic form of architecture. It stood due East and West, in the form of a passion or *Jerusalem* cross: the length of it 264 feet: the breadth 35 feet: the length of the traverse 114 feet. The church was ornamented with five towers, whereof two parallel towers stood on the West end, one in the middle, and two at the East end: the two West towers stand entire in the stone work, and are each 84 feet high: what the height of the spires was I do not find; probably they were of wood, and fell down long since. The great tower in the centre of the nave stood on two arched pillars crossing at top, and was, including the spires, 198 feet in height: the two turrets in the East end are still entire, and each has a winding stair-case leading to a channel or passage in the walls round the whole church. The height of the side walls is 36 feet. The great entry was betwixt the two towers in the West end: this gate is a concave arch, 24 feet broad in base, and 24 in height, terminating in a sharp angle: on each side of the valves in the sweep of the arch are 8 round, and 8 fluted pilasters, $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, adorned with a chapter, from which arise 16 pilasters that meet in the key of the arch. Each valve of the door was 5 feet broad, and about 10 feet high. To yield light to this large building, besides the great windows in the porticos, and a row of windows in the wall above, each 6 feet high, there was above the gate a window of an acute angled arch 19 feet broad in base, and

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27 in height: and in the East end between the turrets, a row of five parallel windows, each 2 feet broad and 10 high: above these five more each 7 feet high, and over these a circular window near 10 feet diameter: the grand gate, the windows, the pillars, the projecting table, pedestals, cordons, are adorned with foliage, grapes, and other carvings. The traverse, in length as above, seems to have been built by the families of *Dunbar* and *Innes*, for the North part of it is called the *Dunbar's* isle, and the South part the *Innes' isle*.

The chapter house, in which the bishop's privy council met, stands on the North side of the choir: it is a curious piece of architecture communicating with the choir by a vaulted vestry. The house is an exact octagon, 34 feet high, and the diagonal breadth within walls 37 feet: it is almost a cube, arched and vaulted at top, and the whole arched roof supported by one pillar in the centre of the house. Arched pillars from every angle terminated in the grand pillar, which is 9 feet in circumference, crufted over with 16 pilasters, and 24 feet high: adorned with a chapter, from which arise round pillars that spread along the roof, and join at top; and round the chapter are engraven the arms of several bishops. There is a large window in each of seven sides, the eighth side communicating, as was said, with the choir; and in the North wall are five stalls cut in niches for the bishop's ministers of state, viz, the dean, chanter, archdeacon, chancellor,

cellor, and treasurer, the *Dean's Stall* raised a step higher than the other four. This structure of the cathedral came to decay in the manner following, viz. The regent Earl of *Murray* being obliged to levy some forces, and being straitned in money, appointed by his privy council *February* 14, 1567, 8, the sheriffs of *Aberdeen* and *Murray*, with other gentlemen, to take the lead, thatch or covering off the cathedrals of *Aberdeen* and *Murray*, and to sell it for paying the troops, which was done, and shipped for *Holland*; but the ship soon after launched in the sea, sunk with the lead, which it is thought was done by a superstitious *Roman catholic*, who was captain of it. Of this whole edifice, the chapter house, the walls of the choir, the Western steeples and the Eastern turrets remain as yet entire, but the side walls of the nave and the traverse are most part fallen, and *Peace Sunday, An. 1711*, the great tower or steeple in the middle fell from the foundation.

The cathedral stood within the precinct of the college, near the river side of *Lossey*: this precinct was walled round with a strong stone wall, and was about 1000 yards in circumference, a part of the walls still remains entire; it had four gates, every one of which probably had (as is apparent the Eastern had) an iron gate, a portcullis, and a porter's lodge: within the precinct the dignified clergy and all the canons had houses and gardens, and without the precinct, towards the town of *Elgin*, there was a small burrow with a cross, where the church men purchased their provisions.

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provisions. The bishop's palace stood at *Spynie*, a large mile from *Elgin*: when it stood entire, it was the most stately I have seen in any diocese in *Scotland*. The area of the buildings was an oblong square of 60 yards; in the South-West corner stood a strong tower vaulted, the wall 9 feet thick, with an easy winding stair-case, a cape house at top, with a battlement round it. In the other three corners are small towers with narrow rooms. In the South side of the area, there was a chapel and tennis court: and in other parts were stables and all necessary offices. The gate, or entry, was in the middle of the East wall, secured by an iron grate and a port-cullis: over the gate stand the arms of bishop *John Innes*, and the initial letters of his name, which affords a conjecture, that he was the first who built any part of this court. Around the palace was a spacious precinct, with gardens, and walks, and which now pay twelve pounds sterling to the crown. The lands of *Spynie* and the precinct were granted by the crown to one gentleman after another, till the revolution, and since that time, the precinct continues in the crown, and the lands belong to Mr. *Brodie* of *Spynie*, now of *Brodie*: but the iron grate, the roof, the joists, and all the timber work were carried off by the former lessees, and now all is in decay.

The diocese of *Murray* comprised the counties of *Murray* and *Nairn*, and the greatest part of the counties of *Banff* and *Inverness*, and had 56 pastoral charges. What the revenue of this

bishoprick

bishoprick was before the reformation cannot now be well known; for *Patrick Hepburn*, the last popish bishop, fewed and sold at least a third part of the lands of the bishoprick, including what he was obliged to give to the Regent of *Scotland*, *An.* 1568, for harbouring his intercommuned uncle *James* Earl of *Bothwell*, who married our unfortunate *Q. Mary*, *An.* 1563, when an account of all dignified clergy's revenues was called in by the parliament, the revenues of the bishoprick of *Murray*, as then given up, were as follows; viz. In money, £. 1649 : 7 : 7, *Scots*: wheat, 10 bolls: barley, 77 chalders, 6 bolls, 3 firlots, and two pecks: oats, 2 chalders, 8 bolls: salmon, 8 lafts: poultry, 223. Besides the emoluments of the regality of *Spynie*, and of the commissaries of *Spynie* and *Inverness*, and the great teinds of the parish of *Elgin*, and of *St. Andrew's* in *Murray*, *Ogston*, *Laggan*; and the bishop's share of the revenues of the common kirks.

The only abby we had was that at *Kinloss*, which stood in what is now called the parish of that name. It was founded by K. *David* I. 10^{mo} *Kal. Januarii*, *An.* 1150. The abbot was mitred, and had a seat in parliament: the monks were of the *Cistercian* order, called *Monachi Albi*. K. *David* endowed it, as did K. *William*, with many lands. *Afelinus* was the first abbot, and *Robert Reid* was the last. The revenues of the abby, *An.* 1561, were found to be, in money, £. 1152 : 1 : 0, *Scots*: barley and meal, 47 chalders, 11 bolls, 1 firlot, and 3 pecks: oats, 10 bolls,

bolles, 3 firlots : wedders, 34 : geese, 41 : capons, 60 : and poultry, 125. The abbot had a regality within the abby lands : Mr. *Edward Bruce* was made commendator, and afterwards lord of *Kinlofs*, *An.* 1604 : from whom *Alexander Brodie* of *Letben* purchased the lands of *Kinlofs*, and the superiority of the other abby lands. The ruins of the building are so small, that it cannot be known what it was when entire ; for, *An.* 1651 and 1652, the stones of it were sold and carried to build *Cromwel's* fort at *Inverness*, and nothing now remains but confused ruins.

The oldest priory we had in this province was at *Urquhart*, three miles East of *Elgin*. It was founded by K. *David I.* *An.* 1125, in honor of the Trinity. It was a cell of *Dumfermline* with *Benedictine* monks. K. *David* endowed it liberally. The revenues thereof were not given up in *An.* 1563, and so I can give no account of them. The priory lands were erected into a regality, but no vestige of the buildings now remains. In 1565, *Alexander Seton* was made commendator, and 1591, created Lord *Urquhart*, and *An.* 1605 Earl of *Dumfermline* ; but the honors being forfeited in 1690, *Seton* of *Barns* claimed the lordship, and about *An.* 1730 it was purchased by the family of *Gordon*.

The next priory was at *Pluscarden*, founded by K. *Alexander II.* *An.* 1230, and named *Vallis Sancti Andreae*. It was planted by *Monachi Vallis Caulium*. None but the prior and procurator were allowed to go without the precinct ; the monks becoming vicious

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cious were expelled, and other monks brought from *Dumfermline*. The lands of this priory were very considerable, and they had a *Grangia* and a cell of monks at *Grange bill*. The revenue of this priory, given up *An.* 1563, was, in money £. 525: 10: 1½, *Scots*: wheat, 1 chalder, 1 boll, 2 firlots: malt, meal, and barley, 51 chalders, 4 bolls, 3 firlots, 1 peck: oats, 5 chalders, 13 bolls: dry multures, 9 chalders, 11 bolls: salmon, 30 lasts. The building stood 4 miles S. W. from the town of *Elgin*, in a warm valley called the glen of *Pluscarden*. The walls of the precinct make a large square, and are pretty entire. The church stands about the middle of the square, a fine edifice in the form of a cross, with a square tower all of hewen ashlar. The oratory and refectory join to the South end of the church, under which is the dormitory. The chapter house is of curious work, an octagonal cube, vaulted roofs supported by one pillar, all as yet entire. They had a regality in the priory lands, and a distinct regality in *Grange bill*, called the regality of *Stanesforenoon*. At the reformation Sir *Alexander Seton* was, *An.* 1565, made commendator. The lands of *Pluscarden* and *Old Milns* near *Elgin* passed through several hands, and are now the property of *James Earl of Fife*.

The third priory was at *Kingusie*, founded by *George Earl of Huntly*, about *An.* 1490. Of what order the monks were, or what were the revenues of the priory, I have not learned. The few

few lands belonging to it being the donation of the family of *Huntly*, were at the reformation reassumed by them, and continue to be their property.

There were likewise within this province several convents of religious orders. In the town of *Elgin* were *Grey Friars*, *Black Friars*, *Red Friars*, *Templars Houses*, and a Nunnery of the religious of *St. Catharine of Sienna*. There were other convents at *Forres* and *Inverness*.

Close by the town of *Elgin* stood the preceptory of *Maison Dieu*. It was a hospital for entertaining strangers, and maintaining poor infirm people. The buildings are now gone to ruins. They had considerable lands in the parishes of *Elgin*, *Lanbride*, *Knockando*, and *Dundurkus*, all which were by K. *James VI.* and *Charles I.* granted to the town of *Elgin*; and now hold few of them.

In this province we had four royal forts; the first stood on a round hill that overlooks the town of *Elgin*; and some of the walls, all of run lime, do as yet remain. The Earls of *Murray* since the year 1313 were constables of it, and had considerable lands for their salary. Their office continued till 1748, when heritable offices were annexed to the crown, and now they have no more but the hill called *Lady bill*, which yields a small rent annually. Another fort stood in the town of *Nairn*, but no vestiges of it now remain. Mr. *Campbell* of *Calder* (and formerly the *Thanes* of that ilk) was constable, and in 1748 was paid a compensation for that office.

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The third fort was at *Inverness*, of which the Earls of *Rofs* were formerly constables; and after their forfeiture, the Earl of *Huntly* obtained the office of constable, with very considerable lands as salary, and continued to be constable till 1629. I need not here speak of *Cromwel's* fort at *Inverness*, of which no doubt others will give a full account. The fourth fort was at *Urquhart*, on the West side of *Loch-Nefs*: the buildings were pretty large, and in a great part as yet stand. In the time of *David II.* *Alexander Boes* was governor of this fort; afterwards, *Chiselm* of that ilk was governor: but since the middle of century fifteenth I do not find it had any governor, and now the lands of *Urquhart* are the property of Sir *Ludowick Grant* of *Grant*. Besides these forts we had many old castles within this province commonly called *Fortalicia*. One stood at *Duffus*, three miles North of *Elgin*, and was the seat of the chief of the *Moravians* as early as the eleventh century. The castle stood on a green mote, on the bank of the Loch of *Spynie*: it was a square, the wall about 20 feet high, and 5 feet thick, with a parapet, a ditch, and a draw bridge: within the square were buildings of timber for accommodating the family, and also necessary offices. The walls are as yet pretty entire. Such *Fortalices* were also at *Balveny* in the parish of *Murtlich*, at *Abernetby* in that parish, at *Lochindorb* in the parish of *Cromdill*, at *Raet* in *Nairn* parish, and at *Ruthven* in *Kingussie* parish.

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All which were large squares, and many rooms built with timber within the walls.

I shall give no account of the modern forts, *Fort George* at *Ardirfeir*, or *Fort Augustus* at the South end of *Loch-Ness*, and shall only describe a promontory in the parish of *Duffus*, four miles from *Elgin*. Our historians call it *Burgus*, it juts into the frith, and rises above low water about sixteen yards. To the West and North it is a perpendicular rock, to the East the ascent is steep but grassy, to the South towards land the ascent is more easy. The area on the top is near a rectangular figure, in length about 100 yards, and in breadth about 50. After the *Danes* had defeated the *Scots* army at *Forres* about *An.* 1008, they sent for their wives and children, and made this promontory an *asylum* to them and a place of arms. It was at top surrounded with a strong rampart of oaken logs, of which some are as yet digged up: by a trench cut on the South side they brought the sea round the promontory, and within this, had other trenches, and they fortified it to the East. The trenches are now filled up. After the battle of *Morthkeb* in the year 1010, the *Danes* abandoned it, and left the country of *Murray*. To return.

(17.) *Columba Dunbar* succeeded, and died *An.* 1435.

(18.) *John Winchester*, L. B. and chaplain to king *James II.* was consecrated, 1438, and died 1458. In 1452, the king erected the town of
Spynie

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Spynie into a free burgh of barony, and erected all the lands of the bishoprick into the regality of *Spynie*.

(19.) *James Stewart*, dean, consecrated 1458, died *An.* 1460.

(20.) *David Stewart*, parson of *Spynie*, succeeded in 1461, built the high tower of the palace, and died *An.* 1475.

(21.) *William Tulloch*, translated from *Orkney*, *An.* 1477, was Lord Privy Seal, and died 1482.

(22.) *Andrew Stewart*, Dean of *Murray* and Privy Seal, succeeded, *An.* 1483, and died 1498.

(23.) *Andrew Foreman*, commendator of *Dryburgh*, succeeded, *An.* 1501, and was translated to *St. Andrew's*, *An.* 1514.

(24.) *James Hepburn*, succeeded, and died *An.* 1524.

(25.) *Robert Sharw*, son of *Saucky* and abbot of *Paisly*, was consecrated 1525, and died 1528.

(26.) *Alexander Stewart*, son of the Duke of *Albany*, succeeded, and died *An.* 1535.

(27.) *Patrick Hepburn*, uncle to *James Earl of Bothwell*, and commendator of *Seoon*, was consecrated *An.* 1537. He dilapidated, fewed, or set in long leases a great part of the church lands, and died *An.* 1573, on the 20th *June*.

I have seen several catalogues of the popish bishops of *Murray*, both printed and manuscript, but all imperfect; comparing these with the writings

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writings of Sir *James Dalrymple*, Sir *Robert Sibbald*, Bishop *Keith*, the chartulary of *Murray*, and the chronicle of *Mel Ross*, the above catalogue may I think be depended upon. To return to the queries.

XIV. There are in this province manuscript histories of several families, which might be of some service in compiling a general history; as of the families of *Dunbar*, *Innes*, *Brodie*, *Galder*, *Kilravock*, *M^r Intosh*, and *Grant*. With regard to antient weapons, I have seen in the house of *Grant*, of *Kilravock*, and in other houses, steel helmets, habergeons, and coats of mail, and of buff leather. Adder stones, glass beads, &c. are but amulets not worth regarding.

XV. I know not one picture worth regarding, except a picture of the Virgin *Mary* in the house of *Castle Grant*.

XVI. No battle in the parish of *Elgin*, but many within this province, as at *Forres*, about *An.* 1008, betwixt the *Scots* and *Danes*; at *Mortlich*, *An.* 1010, between the same; at *Spey-mouth*, *An.* 1078, the King against the *Moravians*; again, *An.* 1110, against the same people; and, *An.* 1160, on the *Muir of Urquhart*, king *Malcolm IV.* against the same *Moravians*; at *Ceanlochlochie*, *An.* 1544, betwixt the *Fraziers* and *M^r Donalds*; at *Glenlivet*, *An.* 1594, the King against the Earls of *Huntly*, *Errol*, and *Angus*; at *Auldearn*, *An.* 1645, the Covenanters against *Montrose*; at *Cromdel*, *An.* 1690, the King's troops against the Highlanders; and at *Culloden*,
An. 1745,

An. 1745, the Duke of *Cumberland* against the Rebels.

XVII. *Druidism* having been the form of religion in this country before Christianity, the people still retain some superstitious customs of that Pagan religion. As *Bel-tein*: on the first of *May* the herds of several farms gather dry wood, put fire to it, and dance three times *Southways* about the pile. In the middle of *June* farmers go round their corn with burning torches, in memory of the *Cerealia*. On *Hallow* even they have several superstitious customs. At the full moon in *March* they cut withes of the mistletoe or ivy, make circles of them, keep them all year, and pretend to cure hesticks and other troubles by them. And at marriages and baptisms they make a procession around the church, *Deasfoil*, i. e. sunways, because the sun was the immediate object of the *Druids*' worship.

XVIII. Their sports are hunting, firing at marks, foot-ball, club-ball, &c. And the only annual festival they observe is *Christmas*; spent more as the *Saturnalia* were of old, than as *Christ*'s birth ought to be.

XIX. We have no true marle in this country, nor any *asbestos*: but we have granite, talcum, lapis specularis, and at *Stadtfield* within four miles of *Elgin* there was lately found lead ore, and in *Glengarry* they have for several years had an iron forge and made pigs of iron; likewise about 40 years ago a company from *England* set up a mill and forge for iron in *Abernetby* in

G

Strathspey,

Strathspey, and made very good bars of iron, but through their own extravagance they abandoned it. There is through all this province great plenty of iron ore. I have often seen the *ignis fatuus*, which is a piece of rotten birch wood, lying in a mire, and shining in a dark night, like a flame of firs: likewise *ignis lambens*, which is an unctuous vapour falling upon a man's wig, or mane of a horse, which shines bright, but by a slight rub it is extinguished.

XX. Great plenty of the particulars in the 20th quarry may be found on the sea coast in this province; if any will take the trouble to collect them.

XXI. I know no species of wood remarkable, and peculiar to this province, except *Red Saugh*, or fallow, which is no less beautiful than mahogany, and is much more firm and tough, and not so brittle: it receives a fine polish, and in color resembles light-colored mahogany: it grows in rocks, and is very rare. But we have great forests of firs and birches: and as the *Grampian* hills divide in *Athol* into one branch running Northward, and another Eastward; in the former branch are great woods of fir and birch in *Breadalbane*, *Rannoch*, *Strathspey*, *Badenoch*, *Glenmoriston*, *Strathglass*, and *Strathcarron* in *Sutherland*; and in the other branch are such forests in *Braemar*, *Glenmuik*, *Glen-tanner*, &c. I am inclined to think that these are the remains of the antient *Sylva Caledonia*. Among other vegetables, we have in great plenty, in the heaths and woods,
the

the following berries, viz. wild rasps, wild strawberries, blueberries, bugberries, *uva ursæ*, &c. And we have one root I cannot but take notice of, which we call *Carmele*: it is a root that grows in heaths and birch woods to the bigness of a large nut, and sometimes four or five roots joined by fibres; it bears a green stalk, and a small red flower. Dio, speaking of the *Caledonians*, says, "*Certum cibi genus parant ad omnia, quem si ceperint quantum est unius fabæ magnitudo, minime esurire aut sitire solent.*" *Cæsar de Bel. Civ. lib. 3^{to}*, writes, that *Valerius's* soldiers found a root called *CHARA*, "*quod admistum lactæ multam inopiam levabat, id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant.*" I am inclined to think that our *Carmele* (i. e. sweet root) is Dio's *Cibi genus*, and *Cæsar's Chara*: I have often seen it dried, and kept for journeys through hills where no provisions could be had: I have likewise seen it pounded and infused, and when yeast or barm is put to it, it ferments, and makes a liquor more agreeable and wholesome than mead. It grows so plentifully, that a cart load of it can easily be gathered, and the drink of it is very balsamic.

XXII. Sea fowl in this province resort in winter to lakes and lochs, as Loch of *Spynie*, *Loch-Ness*, *Loch-Nadorb*, &c. Eagles and Falcons breed in high rocks and inaccessible mountains, as *Scorgave* in *Rothe-murchus*. There are some species of fowls, if not peculiar to this province, at least rare in other countries:

such as, the *Caperkyly*, as large as the domestick *Turkey*; it frequents the fir woods, and perches in the top of very tall trees, but the hen breeds in the heath. Another fowl is the *Black Cock*, which frequents birch woods in hills, is of the size of a capon, of a shining blue color: it is by some authors called *Gallus Scoticanus*. A third fowl is *Tarmagan*, of the size of a Partridge, haunts the high rocky hills, is of a colour spotted brown and white. These three fowls are very harmless, and make delicious food.

N. B. In answering quæry IV. it is omitted that our natural physicians, when they find a toe or a finger hurt, and beginning to corrupt, strike it off with a chizzel, and sear the wound with a hot iron, and soon cure it. Instead of bleeding by lancets, they scarify the flesh about the angle, and they take blood from the nasal vein by cleaving the quill of a hen and binding it into four branches, and scarifying the nostrils thereby. For vomits, they use a decoction of groundfill, of the bark of the service tree, and a decoction of Holborn saugh; and for purgatives, the decoction of service bark and a decoction of mugwort boiled in new whey. In answering quæry I. I omitted to say, that the river of *Bewby* was antiently called *Farar*: it rises in the hills towards *Glenelg*, and runs through *Glenstrathfarar*; and I am inclined to think that in *Ptolemy's* Geographical Tables the *Murray* frith is called *Æstuarium Vararis* from the river
Farar.

Farar (changing the *F* into *V*) that falls into the head of it. And the river was called *Bewhy* when, *An.* 1230, a priory of the monks *Vallis Caulium* was settled there, who called their seat *Beaulieu*, i. e. *Bello loco*; and then the old name of *Farar* was discontinued, except among the Highlanders.

NUMBER III.

THE LIFE OF JAMES CRICHTON,
OF CLUNIE; COMMONLY CALLED THE
ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

THIS compilation was some years ago printed at *Aberdeen*. I have had opportunity of comparing it with most of the authorities quoted in support of the history of so extraordinary a person, and find them used with judgment and fidelity. Excepting a few notes, I present it to the readers in the state I found it: and shall only acquaint them that the life of this Glory of *North Britain* may be found in the 81st Number of the *Adventurer*, treated in a more elegant, but far less comprehensive manner.

THIS gentleman was descended from a very antient family; his father *Robert Crichton* of *Clunie* and *Eliock*, was one of those who commanded Queen *Mary's* army at the battle of *Langside* in the year 1568. He was born at *Clunie**, his paternal inheritance, in the shire of *Perth*, in the year 1551. He was taught his

* The present house of *Clunie* stands in an island in a lake of the same name. But the old house or castle stood on one side of the water: and its place is distinguished by nothing but a mound and imperfect moat.

grammar

grammar at the school of *Perth*, and his philosophy at the university of *St. Andrews* * under Mr. *John Rutherford* †. He had hardly attained to the 20th year of his age, when he had run through the whole circle of the sciences, and could speak and write to perfection in ten different languages; but this was not all, for he had likewise improved himself to the utmost degree in riding, dancing, singing, and playing upon all sorts of instruments.

Having thus accomplished himself at home, his parents sent him abroad to accomplish him further by travelling. And coming to *Paris*, it is not to be imagined what consternation he raised in that famous university; as we have it from an eye-witness, who gives us this account of it ‡: “There came,” says he, “to the college of *Navarre*, a young man of 20 years of age, who “was perfectly well seen in all the sciences, as “the most learned masters of the university acknowledged: In vocal and instrumental music none could excel him, in painting and “drawing in colours none could equal him; in “all military feats he was most expert, and

* Vid. Ald. Manut. Epist. Ded. Paradox. Cicer.; Dict. Critiq. & Histor. par M. Bayle; Dempster Hist. Eccles. p. 1876. Joan. imperialis Mus. Histor. p. 241. Sir Thomas Urquhart's Vindication of the Scots Nation, &c.

† Aldus calls *Crichton* first cousin to the King, and says that he was educated along with his Majesty under *Buchanan*, *Hepburn*, *Robertson*, and *Rutherford*.

‡ Steph. Pasch. Disquis. lib. 5. cap. 23.

“ could play with the sword so dexterously with
 “ both his hands that no man could fight him ;
 “ when he saw his enemy or antagonist, he would
 “ throw himself upon him at one jump of 20
 “ or 24 feet distance : He was a master of arts,
 “ and disputed with us in the schools of the
 “ college upon medicine, the civil and canon
 “ law, and theology ; and although we were
 “ above fifty in number, besides above three
 “ thousand that were present ; and so pointedly
 “ and learnedly he answered to all the questions
 “ that were proposed to him, that none but they
 “ that were present could believe it. He spake
 “ *Latin, Greek, Hebrew,* and other languages
 “ most politely : he was likewise an excellent
 “ horseman, and truly if a man should live an
 “ hundred years without eating, drinking or
 “ sleeping, he could not attain to this man’s
 “ knowledge, which struck us with a panick
 “ fear ; for he knew more than human nature
 “ could well bear ; he overcame four of the
 “ doctors of the church ; for in learning none
 “ could contest with him, and he was thought to
 “ be *Antichrist*. ”

Sir *Thomas Urquhart* of *Cromarty* giving an account of this dispute, says, that *Crichton*, when he came to *Paris*, caused fix programs on all the gates of the schools, halls and colleges belonging to the university, and on all the pillars and posts before the houses of the most renowned men for literature in the city, inviting all those who were well versed in any art or science, to dispute with

with him in the college of *Navarre*, that day six weeks, by nine of the clock in the morning, where he should attend them, and be ready to answer to whatever should be proponed to him in any art or science, and in any of these twelve languages, *Hebrew, Syriack, Arabick, Greek, Latin, Spanish, French, Italian, English, Dutch, Flemish, or Sclavonian*, and that either in verse or prose, at the discretion of the disputant; and during all this time instead of making a close application to his studies, he minded nothing, but hunting, hawking, tilting, vaulting, riding of a well managed horse, tossing the pike, handling the musket, and other military feats, or in house games, such as balls, concerts of musick vocal and instrumental, cards, dice, tennis, and the other diversions of youth; which so provoked the students of the university, that they caused write beneath the program that was fixt on the *Sorbonne* gate, "If you would meet with this monster of perfection, to make search for him either in the tavern or bawdy-house, is the readiest way to find him." Yet upon the day appointed he met with them in the college of *Navarre*, and acquit himself beyond expression in that dispute, which lasted from nine till six of the clock at night: At length the *Præses* having extolled him highly, for the many rare and wonderfull endowments that God and nature had bestowed upon him, he rose from his chair, and accompanied by four of the most eminent professors of the university, gave him a diamond ring

ring and a purse full of gold, as a testimony of their love and favor, which ended with the acclamations and repeated huzzas of the spectators. And ever after that he was called, *The Admirable Crichton*. And my author says, that he was so little fatigued with that day's dispute, that the very next day he went to the *Louvre*, where he had a match of tilting, an exercise in great request in those days, and in the presence of some princes of the court of *France*, and a great many ladies, he carried away the ring fifteen times on end, and broke as many lances on the *Saracen*.

The learned *M. Du Launy*, in his history of the college of *Navarre*, finding the history of this dispute recorded in a MS. history of the college of *Navarre*, and the like account of a *Spaniard* in *Trithemius*, confounds the two together, and robs our author of the glory of this action, and places it in the year 1445, whereas it should be in the year 1571, as we have reason to believe, from the authority of those that were cotemporary with him, and have recorded this of him; but we need not be surprized at *M. du Launy's* denying him the glory of this action, when we find *M. Baillet*, another learned *Frenchman*, denying there ever was such a man as our author *, notwithstanding that *Aldus Manutius* dedicates his book of *Cicero's* paradoxes to him in the year 1581, and that the most of the

* Hist. des Enf. Celeb.

eminent

eminent men in *Italy* in that age were acquainted with him, as we shall show in the remaining part of the history of his life. About two years after his dispute at *Paris*, *Trajano Boccalini* in his advertisements from *Parnassus*, tells us, that he came to *Rome*, *Boccalini* being then at *Rome*, himself, and by a placad which he affixed upon all the eminent places of the city, he challenged all the learned men in *Rome*, in the following terms, *Nos Jacobus Crichtonus Scotus, cuicunque rei propositæ ex improviso respondebimus*. That is to say, he was ready to answer to any question that could be proposed to him, without being previously advertised of it. Upon which the wits put a paper in *Pasquin's* * hand, endeavouring to ridicule him; but that noways discouraging him, he came at the time and place appointed by his placad, and in the presence of the pope, many cardinals, bishops, doctors of divinity, and professors in all the sciences; he gave such surprizing instances of his universal knowlege, that they were no less surprized with him, than they had been at *Paris*.

From *Rome* he goes to *Venice*, where he contracted an intimate friendship with *Aldus Manutius*, *Laurentius Massa*, *Speron Speronius*, and seve-

* The pasquinade was to this effect, written beneath the challenge, *And he that will see it let him go to the signe of the Faulcon and it shall be shewn*. This, says *Boccalini*, made such an impression on *Crichton*, that he left the place where he was so grossly affronted as to be put on a level with jugglers and mountebanks.

APPENDIX.

ral other learned men, to whom he presented several poems in commendation of the city and university, and among the rest, one to *Aldus Manutius*, which we have still extant in the *Delitiæ Poetarum Scotorum* *. This poem gave him a very agreeable surprize, being presented by a stranger, whom he judged by the performance to be a person of an extraordinary genius; but when he came to discourse with him, he was struck with admiration, and finding him known in every thing, he brought him to the acquaintance of all the people of learning or note that were in *Venice*, and all of them were so surprized with him, that they thought him, as he really was, the wonder of the world, and never spoke of him but with admiration; at length being brought before the doge and senate, he made a handsome speech to them, which being accompanied with all the graces and beauties of eloquence and nature † that appeared in his person in their utmost lustre, he received the thanks of the senate, and nothing was talked through the whole city, but of this prodigy of nature. Having stayed for some time at *Venice*, he went to *Padua* to visit the learned men that were at that famous university; and he had no sooner arrived there, but there was a meeting of all the learned men in the city, in the house of *Jacobus Moysius Cornelius*, to wait upon him, and con-

* *Delitiæ Poet. Scot. ubi supra.*

† *Joan. Imperial. ubi supra.*

verse with him : he opened the assembly with an extemporary poem in praise of the city, university, and the assembly that had honored him with their presence at that time ; and after six hours of a dispute which he sustained against them, in whatever they could propose to him in all the sciences, he concluded with an extemporary oration in praise of ignorance, that *Aldus Manutius* * says, that they all thought that they were in a dream, and that he had almost persuaded them that it was better to be ignorant, than learned and wise. Some time after this he fixed a paper on the gates of St. *John* and St. *Paul's* churches, wherein he offered to prove before the university, that there was an infinite number of errors in *Aristotle's* philosophy, which was then only in vogue, and in all his commentaries, both in theological and philosophical matters, and to refute the dreams of several mathematicians : He likewise made an offer to dispute in all the sciences, and to answer to whatever should be proposed to him, or objected against him, either in the common logical way, or by numbers and mathematical figures, or in a hundred sorts of verses as they pleased.

Aldus Manutius, who was present at this dispute, says †, that he performed all that he had promised, to their greatest amazement : And he tells us likewise of another dispute that he

* *Aldus Man. Præf. in Cicer. Parad.*

† *Ubi supra.*

had before a great concourse of people in the bishop of *Padua*'s house, without mentioning the occasion or particulars of it; but *Joannes Imperialis* tells us *, that he was informed by his father, who was present at this dispute, that it was with one *Archangelus Mercenarius*, a famous philosopher, upon philosophical subjects, in which he acquitted himself so well, that his adversary owned before the assembly that he had overcome him.

From *Venice* he went to *Mantua*; at this time there was a gladiator at *Mantua*, who had foiled in his travels the most famous fencers in *Europe*, and had lately killed in that city three persons who had entered the lists with him; the Duke of *Mantua* was highly offended that he had granted this fellow his protection, since it had such a fatal consequence: *Crichton* being informed of this, offered his service to the Duke, to rid not only his dominions, but *Italy* of this murderer, and to fight him for fifteen hundred pistoles: though the Duke was unwilling to expose such a fine gentleman as our author, to such an hazard, yet relying upon the report of his performances in all warlike achievements, it was agreed to; and the time and place being appointed, the whole court were witness to the performance. In the beginning of the combat, *Crichton* was upon the defensive, and the *Italian* attacked him with such vigor and eagerness, that he began to

* Ubi supra.

grow faint, having overacted himself; then our author attacked him with such dexterity and vigor, that he run him through the body in three different places, of which he immediately died. The huzzas and acclamations of the spectators were extraordinary upon this occasion, and all of them acknowledged, that they had never seen art grace nature, nor nature second the precepts of art, with so much liveliness as they had seen that day; and to crown the glory of this action, *Crichton* bestowed the prize of his victory upon the widows who had lost their husbands in fighting with this gladiator.

These, and his other wonderful performances, moved the Duke of *Mantua* to make choice of him for preceptor to his son *Vincent de Gonzagua*, a prince of a riotous temper, and dissolute life. The court was highly pleased with the Duke's choice, and for their diversion he composed a comedy, wherein he exposed and ridiculed * all the

* The unhappy effect that this humour had on two maids of honor is admirably told by Sir *Thomas Urquhart*, a second *Rabelais*, and the best translator of that extravagant author.

" They heard in him alone the promiscuous speech of
" fifteen several actors, by the various ravishments of the
" excellencies whereof, in the frolickness of a jocound straine
" beyond expectation, the logo-fascinated spirits of the
" beholding hearers and auricularie spectators, were so on
" a sudden seized upon in their risible faculties of the
" soul, and all their vital motions so universally affected in
" this extremitie of agitation, that, to avoid the inevitable
" charmes of his intoxicating ejaculations, and the accu-
" mulative

the weaknesſes and failures of the ſeveral employments that men betake themſelves to; which was looked upon as one of the moſt ingenious ſatires that ever was made upon mankind; but that which was moſt wonderfull and aſtoniſhing was, that he himſelf perſonated the divine, philoſopher, lawyer, mathematician, phyſician, and ſoldier, with ſuch an inimitable grace, that every time he appeared upon the theatre, he ſeemed to be a different perſon; but from being the principal actor of a comedy, he became the woſull ſubject of a moſt lamentable tragedy, being moſt

“ mulative influences of ſo powerfull a transportation, one of
 “ my *Lady Dutcheſs* chief maids of honour, by the vehemencie
 “ of the ſhock of thoſe incomprehenſible raptures, burſt forth
 “ into a laughter, to the rupture of a veine in her body;
 “ and another young lady, by the irreſiſtible violence of
 “ the pleaſure unawares infused, where the tender recepti-
 “ bilitie of her too too tickled fancie was leſt able to hold
 “ out, ſo unprovidedly was ſurpriſed, that, with no leſs
 “ impetuofitie of ridibundal paſſion then (as hath been
 “ told) occaſioned a fracture in the other young ladie, ſhe,
 “ not able longer to ſupport the well beloved burden of ſo
 “ exceſſive delight, and intransing joys of ſuch *Mercurial*
 “ exhilarations through the ineffable extaſie of an over
 “ maſtered apprehenſion, fell back in a ſwoon, without the
 “ appearance of any other life into her, then what by the
 “ moſt refined wits of theological ſpeculators is conceived
 “ to be exerced by the pureſt parts of the ſeparated *ente-*
 “ *lecbies* of bleſſed Saints in their ſublimeſt converſations
 “ with the celeſtial hierarchies: this accident procured the
 “ incoming of an apothecarie with reſtoratives, as the other
 “ did that of a ſurgeon with conſolidative medicaments.”

Vindication of the honour of *Scotland*, &c.

p. 111, 112.

barbarouſly

barbarously murdered by his pupil, which happened thus :

One night as he was walking alongst the streets in the time of the carnival, and playing upon his guitarre, he was attacked by half a dozen of people in masks ; but they found that they had not an ordinary person to deal with, for they were not able to stand their ground against him, and having disarmed the principal person amongst them, he pulled off his mask, and begged his life, telling him, that he was the prince his pupil. *Crichton*, who immediately knew him, fell down upon his knees, and told him, that he was sorry for his mistake, and that what he had done was only in his own defence, and that if he had any design upon his life, he might always be master of it ; and then taking his own sword by the point, he presented him with it ; which the prince taking in his hand, and not being able to overcome his passion for the affront that he thought he had sustained, in being foiled with all his attendants, he immediately run him through the heart.

What moved the prince to this ungenerous and brutal action, is variously conjectured ; for some think that it was jealousy, suspecting that he was more in favors with a young lady whom he passionately loved than he was. Others say, that it was only to try his valor, and the effect of a drunken ramble ; but whatever was the cause of it, 'tis certain that thus he died, in the beginning of the month of *July*, in the year 1583,

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in the thirty-second year of his age, or, as *Imperialis* says, in the twenty-second.

His death was extraordinarily lamented by all the learned men in *Europe*, and from these *Italian* writers, who knew, and were cotemporary with him, it is, that I have most of all that I have said of him. *Joannes Imperialis*, a doctor of medicine of *Vicenza* in *Italy*, who has wrote our author's life, and who could not but know the truth of all, or most of what he has said of him, since he lived upon the places in which they were acted, and who had them from his father, who was an eye and ear witness to them, says *, " That he was the wonder of the last
 " age, the prodigious production of nature, the
 " glory and ornament of *Parnassus* in a stupendi-
 " ous and an unusual manner, and as yet in the
 " judgement of the learned world, the *Phoenix* of
 " literature, and rather a shining particle of the
 " Divine Nature and Majesty, than a model of
 " what human nature and industry can attain to.
 " And what can be more," continues he†, " above
 " our comprehension, than in the 21st year of his
 " age to be master of ten languages, and to be
 " perfectly well seen in philosophy, mathematicks,
 " theology, the belles-letters, and all the other
 " sciences; besides, was it ever heard of in the
 " whole compass of this globe, that one with all

* *Musæum Histor.* p. 241.

† *Musæum Histor. Joa. Imper. ibidem, Venetiis apud Junta* 1650, in 4to.

" this,

“ this, should be found expert to admiration, in
 “ fencing, dancing, singing, riding, and the other
 “ exercises of the gymnastick art? besides all
 “ this, he is said to have been one of the most
 “ beautiful, and one of the handsomest gentlemen
 “ the world ever saw, so that nature had taken as
 “ much care about his body, as she had done
 “ about his mind; and in one word, he was the
 “ utmost that man could come to.” M. Bayle
 says †, that he was one of the greatest prodigies of
 wit that ever lived; and *Felix Astolfus* that he
 had such a prodigious memory ‡ that he retained
 more books upon his mind, than any of his age
 had read; *Plures libros memoriter tenebat quam quis-*
quam ea ætate legerat.

And Sir Thomas Urquhart of Cromarty, having
 insisted on all the particulars of our author's life
 in a fustian and bombastical strain, tells us, that
 in the comedy which he composed, and was an
 actor in before the court of *Mantua*, in the fifth
 and last act, he himself personated no less than
 15 different characters of persons and employ-
 ments in their different habits.

And in his character of him, he tells us, that he
 gained the esteem of all kings and princes, by his
 magnanimity and knowledge; of all noblemen
 and gentlemen by his courtliness and breeding;
 of all knights, by his honourable deportment and
 pregnancy of wit; of all the rich, by his affability

† Bib. Crit.

‡ Officina Hist. p. 102.

and good fellowship; of all the poor, by his munificence and liberality; of all the old, by his constancy and wisdom; of all the young, by his mirth and gallantry; of all the learned, by his universal knowledge; of all the soldiers, by his undaunted valor and courage; of all the merchants and artificers, by his upright dealing and honesty; and of all the fair-sex, by his beauty and handsomness; in which respect, he was a masterpiece of nature. "The reader," says he, "perhaps will think this wonderful, and so would I too, were it not that I know, as Sir *Philip Sidney* says, that a wonder is no wonder in a wonderful subject, and consequently not in him, who for his learning, judgement, valor, eloquence, beauty and good fellowship, was the perfectest result of the joint labors of *Pallas, Apollo, Mars, Mercury, Venus, and Bacchus*, that hath been since the days of *Alcibiades*; and he was reported to have been enriched with a memory so prodigious, that any sermon, speech, harangue, or other manner of discourses of an hour's continuance he was able to recite without hesitation, after the same manner of gesture and pronunciation in all points, wherewith it was delivered at first; and of so stupendious a judgement, that nothing escaped his knowledge": And for the truth of all this, he appeals to above two thousand witnesses, that were still alive, and had known him. And speaking of his death, which he attributes to an amour, he tells us, that it was in the 32d year of his age; that the whole court went in mourning for him; that the

the epitaphs and elegies that were composed upon his death, if collected, would exceed the Bulk of *Homer's* works, and that his picture was still to be seen in most of the bed-chambers and galleries of the *Italian* nobility, representing him upon horse-back, with a lance in the one hand, and a book in the other *.

Dempster, who was cotemporary with him, and a professor of the civil law at *Bononia* in *Italy*, agrees as to the most of what we have said of him; but he tells us †, that he was for some time at *Geneva*, as he was on his travels to *Italy*, and that they offered him a considerable salary, if he would remain with them; but that he refused it, and that no man offered to detract from his just praises, but *Trajano Boccalini*; but that he being a person of no erudition, it was rather a glory than any disgrace upon him to be so treated by a person of his character. Yet the same *Dempster* blames our author very much, not for his boasting of the endowments of his mind, but for his affirming that he was descended from the royal family of *Scotland*. Many poems and epitaphs were composed upon him, but I shall only insert that of our countryman, Dr. *John Johnston*, in

* The print prefixed to this life was taken from a picture in possession of Lord *Eliock*, Lord of Sessions, copied from an original belonging to Mr. *Graham* of *Airth*. I am told that there is a very fine portrait of this celebrated person the property of Mr. *Morrison* of *Bogny*, which was sent from *Italy* by *Crichton* a short time before he was killed.

† Hist. Eccles. Gen. Scot. ubi supra.

his inscriptions upon our heroes, who makes him die in the year 1581.

JACOBUS CRITONIUS CLUNIUS.

Musarum pariter ac Martis Alumnus, omnibus in studiis, ipsis etiam Italis admirabilis, Mantuæ a Ducis Mantuani nocturnis insidiis occisus est, Anno Christi 1581.

ET genus & censum dat Scotia, Gallia pectus
Excolit: admirans Itala terra virum,
Ambit, & esse suum vellet; gens æmula vitam
Abstulit; an satis hoc dicat ut illa suum
Mantua habet cineres scelus execrata nefandum,
At tumuli tanto gaudet honore tamen.

I know nothing of this author that is extant, but two poems, one in praise of the city of *Venice*, and the other addressed to *Aldus Manutius**. Both which are in the first volume of the *Delitiæ Poetarum Scoticorum*.

* *Crichton* replies to one of the *Naiads* of the *Po* who appeared to him on his arrival at *Venice*:

———— Fateor me candide *Naias*
Promeritum quæcunque fero: nec turpis egestas.
Infandumve scelus servi mea pectora vexat,
At me quis miserum magna cognoscit in urbe
Aut quis ad æquoreas flentem solatur arenas?

The *Naiad* directs him to *Aldus*:

Hunc pete namque regens filo vestigia cæca
Diriget ille tuos optato in tramite gressus.
Inde via pendet. sequere hunc quæcunque jubentem.
Sic te Diva monet sævam quæ Gorgona gestat,
Quæ plerumque tuis presens erit optima votis.

Dempster

Dempster gives us the following catalogue of his works, where it plainly appears, that he makes three books out of that placard which he affixed upon the gates of *St. John* and *St. Paul's* churches in *Padua*.

The Catalogue of his Works.

- I. O DÆ ad Laurentium Massam plures.
- II. O Laudes Patavinæ, Carmen extempore effusum, cum in Jacobi Moyfii Cornelii domo experimentum ingenii coram tota Academiæ frequentia non sine multorum stupore faceret.
- III. Ignorationis Laudatio, extemporale Thema ibidem redditum post sex horarum disputationes, ut præsentis somnia potius fovere quam rem se veram videre affirmarint, ait Manutius.
- IV. De appulsu suo Venetias. Delitiæ Poet. Scot. Vol. I. p. 268.
- V. Odæ ad Aldum Manutium. Del. Poet. Scot. Vol. I. p. 269.
- VI. Epistolæ ad Diversos.
- VII. Præfationes solemnes in omnes scientias sacras & profanas.
- VIII. Judicium de Philosophis.
- IX. Errores Aristotelis.
- X. Armis an Literæ præstant, Controversia oratoria.
- XI. Refutatio Mathematicorum.
- XII. A Comedy in the Italian language.

NUMBER IV.

OF THE MURDER OF A LAIRD OF INNES,
AS RELATED IN THE OLD ACCOUNT.

JOHN Lord *Innes*, having no children, settles his estate upon his next heir and cousin *Alexander Innes* of *Cromy*, and seems to suffer him to enjoy his title and possessions in his life time. *Robert Innes* of *Innermarky*, another cadet of the family, is disgusted to see *Innes* of *Cromy* endowed with so much power and preferred to him. He alarms Lord *John*, and makes him repent so far of what he had done, that he joins in conspiracy with *Innermarky* to assassinate his cousin *Alexander*. The author says, “*John* being brought over to his minde (viz. *Innes*’s of *Innermarky*) there wanted nothing but a conveniency for putting y^r purpose to execution, which did offer itself in y^e month of *Apryle* 1580, at qth tyme *Alex* being called upon some busines to *Aberdeen* was obliged to stay longer there then he intended, by reasone that his only sone *Robert* a youth of 16 veirs of age hade fallen sick

sick at the college, and his father could not leave the place untill he saw q^r became of him. He hade transported him out of the old toun; and hade brought him to his owne lodgeing in the new toun; he hade also sent severall of his servants home from tyme to tyme to let his Lady know the reasone of his stay, by means of these servants it came to be known perfectly at *Kinnardy* in q^r circumstance *Alexander* was at *Aberdeen*, q^r he was lodged, and how he was attended, which invited *Invermarky* to take the occasione. Wherefore getting a considerable number of assistants with him, he hade Laird *John* ryde to *Aberdeen*: they enter the toun upon the night, and about middnight came to *Alexander's* lodgeing.

The outer gate of the closs they found oppen, but all the rest of the doors shutt; they wer afraid to break up doors by violence, least the noise might alarm the neighbourheed, but choised rather to ryse such a cry in the closs as might obleidge those who wer within to oppen the door and see q^r it might be. The feuds at that tyme betwixt the familys of *Gordone* and *Forbes* wer not extinguished, therfor they ryfed a cry, as if it hade been upon some out fall among these people, crying *help a Gordon, a Gordon*, which is the gathering word of the friends of y^r familie.

Alexander, being deeply interested in the *Gordon*, at the noise of the cry started from his bedd, took his sword in his hand and oppened a back door that led to y^e court below, stept down three or four steps and cryed to know q^r was the matter.

Inner

Innermarky who by his word knew him, and by his whyt shirt decerned him perfectly, cocks his gun and shoots him through the body in ane instant. As many as could get about him fell upon him and butchered him barbarously. *Innermarky* perceaveing in the mean tyme y^t Laird *John* stood by, as either relenting or terified, held the bloody dagger to his throatt that he hade newly taken out of the murthured body, swearing dreadfully y^t he would serve him the same way if he did not as he did, and so compelled him to draw his dagger and stab it up to the hilts, in the body of his nearest relatione, and the bravest that boare his name. After his example all who wer ther behooved to do the lyke, that all might be alyke guilty; yea in profecutione of this, it has been told me that Mr. *John Innes*, afterwards *Coxtoun*, being a youth then at schooll, was ryfed out of his bedd and compelled by *Innermarky* to stab a daggar unto the dead body, that the more might be under the same condemnatione; a very crafty cruelty.

The next thing looked after was the destructione of the sick youth *Robert*, who had lyein y^t night in a bedd by his father, but upon the noyse of q^t was done, had scrambled from it, and by the help of one *John of Culdreasons*, or rather of some of the people of the houfs, hade got out at ane unfrequented bak door into the garden, and from y^t into a neighbour's houfs, q^t he hade shaltered; the LORD in his providence preserveing him for the executing vengeance upon these murtherers for the blood of his father.

Then *Innermarky* took the dead man's signet ring, and sent it to his wife, as from her husband, by a servant whom he had purchased to that purpose, ordering her to send him such a particular box q^{ch} contained the bond of *Tailie*, and all y^t had followed thereupon betwixt him and Laird *John*, whome the servant said he had left w^t his m^r at *Aberdeen*: and y^t for dispatch he had sent his best hors with him, and had not taken leasure to writ, but sent the ring. Though it troubled the woman much to receive such a blind message, yet her husband's ring, his own servant and his hors prevailed so with her, together with the man's impportunity to be gone, that shee delivered to him q^t he fought, and let him go.

There happened to be then about the house a youth related to the family, who was curious to go to the lenth of *Aberdeen*, and see the young Laird who had been sick, and to whom he was much addicted. This youth had gone to the stable to interceed with the servant that he might carrie him behind him, and in his discourses had found the man under great restraint and confusion of minde, sometime saying he was to go no further than *Kinnardy* (which indeed was the truth) and at o^y^r tymes that he behooved to be immediately at *Aberdeen*.

This brought him to be jealous, though he knew not q^t, but further knowledge he behooved to have, and therefor he stept out a little beyond the entry, watching the servant's coming, and in the by going suddenly leapt on behind him, and would

would needs either go alonges with him, or have a satisfieing reafone, why he refuffed him.

The conteft became fuch betwixt them, that the fervant drew his durk to ridd him of the youth's trouble, q^{ch} the other wrung out of his hands, and down right killed him w^h it, and brought back the box wth the writs and horfs to the houfs of *Innes* (or *Cromie*, I know not q^{ch}).

As the lady is in a confufione for q^t had fallen out, ther comes anoother of the fervants from *Aberdeen*, who gave ane account of the slaughter, fo that fhe behooved to conclude a fpeciall hand of providence to have been in the firft pafage. Her next courfs was to fecure her husband's writts the beft fhe could, and flee to her friends for fhalter, by whos means fhe was brought wth all fpeed to the king, befor whom fhee made her complaint. And q^t is heir fet down is holden by all men to be true matter of fact.

The Earle of *Huntly* imediatly upon the report of the slaughter concerned himfelf becaufs of his relatione to the dead, and looked out for his fon, whom he instantly carried to *Edinburgb*, and put him for fhalter into the family of the Lord *Elphinfoune*, at that tyme Lord high Treafurer of the kingdome.

Innermarky and Laird *John*, after the slaughter, came back to the Lord *Saltoun's* houfs, who leived then at *Rotbimay*, and is thought to have been in the knowledge of q^t they had been about, for certaine it is they wer fupported by the *Abernethys*, ay untill the law went againft them. From *Rotbimay*

thymay they went with a considerable party of horſs, and repoſceſt Laird *John* in all the parts of the eſtate of *Innes*. And *Innermarky*, to make the full uſe of what he had ſo boldly begun, did upon the ſeventein *Maii* 1580, which was five weeks after the ſlaughter, take from Laird *John* a new diſpoſitione of the eſtate of *Innes*.

By what is ſaid *Innermarky* may appeir to have been a man full of unrighteouſneſs, craft and cruelty; yet ſome ſay for alleviatione of his fact, that he having his chieff's favour hade got the firſt diſpoſition of his eſtate failieing airs of himſelf, but that *Cromy* had taken a poſterior right and hade ſupplanted *Innermarky*, for qth he in revenge had killed him, &c. But falſneſs of the allegiance (mean as it is) is plaine paſt contradictione, from the above narraitted writ, qth was given to *Innermarky* but 40 days after the ſlaughter of *Cromy*.

For two full yeirs *Innermarky* and *John* had poſſed the eſtate of *Innes*, ſtrengthening themſelves with all the frienſhip they could acquyre; but being in end declaired out lawes, in the 3^d yeir *Robert* Laird of *Innes*, the ſon of *Alex^r*, came North with a commiſſion againſt them and all others concerned in the ſlaughter of his father. This *Robert* was a young man weill endued w^t favour and underſtanding, which hade engadged the Lord Treafurer ſo far to wedd his intereſt, that he firſt wedded the young man to his daughter, and then gott him all the aſſiſtance requiſit to poſſeſs him of his eſtate, qth was no ſooner done but he led waſt

wast the possessions of his enemies; burning and blood shed was acted by both partys with animously enough.

In the mean tyme Laird *John* had run away to seek some lurking place in the South, q^r he was discovered by the friends of the Lord *Elphinstoune*, and by them taken and sent North to the Laird *Robert*, who did not put him to death, but took him bound to various sorts of performances, as appears by the contract betwixt them in *Anno* 1585: one gros was, y^t he should deliver up the chartor chift, and all the old evidents, q^{ch} he and *Innermarky* had seased, and which I doubt if ever he faithfully did, els this relation had been with less pains and more fully instructed.

As to *Innermarky*, he was forced for a while to take the hills, and when he wearied of that, he had a retreat of a difficult access within the hous of *Edinglassy*, q^r he slept in little enough security; for in *September* 1584, his hous was surprysed by Laird *Robert*, and that reteiring place of his first entered by *Alexander Innes*, afterwards of *Cotts*, the same who some yeirs befor had killed the servant who came from *Innermarky* with the false token for y^e writs, and who all his life was called *Craig in peirill*, for venturing upon *Innermarky* then desperat, and whos cruelty he helped to repay it in its own coine; ther was no mercy for him, for slaine he was, and his hoar head cut off and taken by the widdow of him whom he had slain, and carried to *Edinburgh* and casten at the King's feett, a thing too masculine to be commended in a woman.

NUM-

NUMBER V.

OF CATHNESS, STRATHNAVER,
AND SUTHERLAND,

By the Rev. Mr. ALEXANDER POPE, Minister
of REAY.

AS the *Picts* possessed the Northern parts of Scotland of old, as they did the most fertile parts of the South, and were expelled in the year 839, we have very little of their history: what preserves the remembrance of that people is only the round buildings wherein they dwelt, of which there are numbers over all the North, particularly *Sutherland, Cathness, and Orkney*.

It is observable in these buildings, that there is no mortar of any kind, neither clay or lime; nor had they any notion of casting an arch. They consist of the best stones they could find; well laid and joined; the wall was sometimes 14 feet thick, and the great room, which was quite round, 22 feet diameter; the perpendicular wall 12 feet high; and the roof was carried on round about with long stones, till it ended in an opening at the top, which served both for light and a vent to carry off the smoke of their fire. Where the
stones

stones were long and good, they had small rooms for sleeping in the thickness of their wall. The door or entry was low, 3 feet for ordinary, shut up by a large broad stone. There is one of them entire in the parish of *Loth*, which the Bishop of *Offory* visited and examined. It is the only one that is so, as far as I could find, excepting one at *Suisgil* in the parish of *Kildonnan*. It is to be observed that where the stones were not flat and well bedded, for fear the outer wall should fail, they built great heaps of stones to support it, so that it looks outwardly like a heap without any design, which is the case at *Loth beg* in the parish of *Lothis*. At the desire of the Bishop of *Offory* I measured several of them, and saw some quite demolished. We found nothing in them but hand-mills, or what the Highlanders call *Querns*, which were only 18 inches diameter, and great heaps of deer bones and horns, as they lived much more by hunting than any other means.

From the extirpation of the *Picts* to the year 1266, *Scotland* was harrassed by invasions from the *Norwegians* and *Danes*, particularly the North part; for *Harold* the fair, King of *Norway*, seized *Orkney* in the latter end of the 9th century. From *Norway*, swarms came to *Orkney*, and the passage being so short, all the North of *Scotland* was continually in arms. As nothing can be expected in that period but fighting, bloodshed and rapine, we cannot look for improvements of any kind, and for that reason it is needless to attempt any particular history of it. It is true, *Torfaeus* gives us

us some account of that time, which is all that we have.

As to the family of *Sutherland*, they have possessed that country since the expulsion of the *Picts*, and have continued as Thanes and Earls to this time. That they are originally of *German* extraction, is evident from their arms. Doctor *Abercrombie*, in his History of the *Scots* Heroes, mentions *Donald* Thane of *Sutherland* married to a niece of King *Kenneth* II. May that good family continue and prosper.

Lord *Reay's* family derive their original from *Ireland*, in the 12th century, when King *William the Lion* reigned. The occasion of their settling in the North is mentioned by *Torfeus*, as captains of a number of warriors to drive the *Norwegians* out of *Cathness*.

The *Sinclairs* Earls of *Cathness* are only of a late date. The family of *Roslin* is their original in *Scotland*: but their coming into *England* is as early as the year 1066: for I find them mentioned among the commanders in the army of *William* the Conqueror, in the roll of *Battel* abbey. They were first Earls of *Orkney*, then Earls of *Cathness*, and still continue in the person of *William Sinclair* of *Ratter*, who carried the peerage before the *British* parliament this present year 1772.

As for the history of these parts, I shall begin with

APPENDIX.

EDRACHILIS.

This parish which belongs to the family of *Reay*, is all forest and rocks, little arable, and scarcely any plain ground, excepting the town of *Scoury*. The pasture is fine, and plenty of red deer, but the country at some distance looks as if one hill was piled upon another. The firth that runs far into the land abounds with good fish, and herring in their season.

Torfaeus mentions a bloody battle fought in this firth, at a place called *Glen du*, by two pirates; one of them he calls *Odranus Gillius*, the other *Suenus*, wherein the latter was victorious. There is likewise a tradition of some bloody engagements betwixt the *Mackays* and *Matleods*.

PARISH OF DIURNESS.

This parish was of old a grass room or shealing to the Bishop of *Cathness*, and was disposed of to the family of *Sutherland* by Bp. *Andrew Stuart*, and the family of *Sutherland* gave it to Lord *Reay's* family. Two pieces of antiquity are to be seen in this parish: 1st. *Dornadilla's* tower or hunting-house, which stands in *Strathmore*; a very strange kind of building, well worth the seeing*. It is certain that the finest pasture is in the hills of *Diurness*, which rendered it the best forest in *Scotland* of old. Our antient *Scots* Kings hunted there

* A further account of this tower is given in the *Tour and Voyage* of 1772.

frequently,

frequently, and it appears that this was a custom as far back as the time of King *Dornadilla*. 2d. There is on the side of a hill called *Bui spinum*, a square piece of building, about 3 feet high and 12 square, well levelled, called *Carn nri*, or King's carn, which probably was the place where his Majesty sat or stood, and saw the sport, as he had from hence an extensive prospect. *Torfaeus* mentions that one *Suenus* from *Orkney* waited on the King of *Scotland* as he was diverting himself in the hunting season in the hills of *Diurness*. This should be in the days of *Malcolm II*.

At *Loch-eribol*, on the North side, there is a plain rock which is still called *Lech vuaiies*, where they say that *Hacon*, King of *Norway*, slaughtered the cattle he took from the natives in his return to *Orkney*, after the battle of *Largis* in the year 1263. *Torfaeus* gives a journal of that expedition, and mentions King *Hacon's* landing there. But there is a tradition that a party of *Norwegians*, venturing too far into that country, were cut to pieces; and that the place is called *Strath urradale*, from the name of the *Norwegian* commander: a custom very common of old.

The greatest curiosity in this parish is a cave called *Smow*. It is a stupendous arch or vault, and runs under ground so far that the extremity of it was never found. *Donald Lord Reay*, the first of that family, made an attempt, and we are told he proceeded very far, meeting with lakes, and passing through them in a boat: but after all, was obliged to satisfy himself with seeing a part.

Here are several caves that run far under ground, but *Smow* is the most remarkable. I am told that of late they have discovered, in the manner of mains or *Diurness*, a hole of great depth: it was of old covered with large stones, but these it seems have mouldered away. So that it is the conjecture of many, that there are numbers of cavities of great extent, under ground, in this parish.

This parish is all upon the lime stone, and abounds in marble; the part called strictly *Diurness*, is a plain, the soil good, and the grass incomparable, therefore capable of the highest improvement. The lakes are stored with the finest fish, and full of marle. The hills afford the best pasturage for sheep, and the seas are well stored with fish. But the great disadvantage to this country is, that it is exposed to the North-West storms, which drive the sand upon it, and have by that means destroyed several good farms, and threaten more harm daily.

In this parish is a firth, called *Loch-Eribol*; *Torfæus* calls it *Goas-fiord*, or the firth of *Hoan*, an island opposite to it. This is one of the finest and safest roads for shipping in *Europe*; the navy of *Great Britain* can enter into it at low water, and find good anchoring. It is a loss that this incomparable bay has not been surveyed, and the different anchoring places marked. It would be a mighty blessing to mariners, being so near *Cape wrath*, one of the most stormy capes in the world. For it would be a safe retreat to vessels, in time
of

of storm, either sailing towards the cape, or to those that had the misfortune to receive any damage off it. *Cape wrath* is also in the parish of *Diurness*.

PARISH OF TONGUE.

The antiquities of this parish are few. There is an old *Danish* building upon the summit of a hill, called *Castle varrich*, or *Barr* castle: for the *Danes* or *Norwegians* possessed that country for some time. *Tongue* is the seat of Lord *Reay's* family. This parish is rather better for pasture than tillage, but what corn ground they have is extremely good. Of old there was a fine forest in it, and there is still plenty of deer. The ancestors of Lord *Reay's* family drove the *Danes* from these parts.

In this parish is a loch, called *Loch-Hacon*; in it an island, called *Illan Lochan Hacon*, in which there is the ruin of a stone building with an artificial walk in it, called *Grianan*, because dry and exposed to the sun. From which it appears that Earl *Hacon*, who possessed *Orkney* and *Caithness*, had a hunting house in this island, and lodged there with his warriors, in the hunting season. The sea coast, for the greatest part, is all rock, of a rough granite, or what we call *whin*. Here is a promontory or cape, called *Whiten head*, very stormy when it is a hard gale.

There was formerly a chapel in an island near *Skerray*; the common people call it the *Isle of Saints*; it goes by the name of *Island comb*.

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Another island, called *Illan na nroan*, all a high rock, but good land, and plenty of water and moss. It might be rendered impregnable. Both these islands are in the parish of *Tongue*. I have been in *Illan comb*; if the sand had not over-run a part, it would be a charming place.

A bloody battle was fought in this parish, of old, by one of the ancestors of Lord *Reay*, against one *Angus Murray*, a *Sutherland* man, wherein the *Sutherland* men were cut to pieces. The field of battle is called *Drim na coub*. And in the same place there was a skirmish betwixt Lord *Reay's* men, and a number of *Frenchmen* that were on board the *Hazard* sloop of war, in 1746: some of the *French* were killed, and the rest taken prisoners.

This parish is remarkable for an excellent ebb, where they have the finest cockles, muscles, spout-fish, and flounders or floaks; which is a great blessing to the poor, and no small benefit to the rich. And in the-firth of *Tongue* there is a fine island, abounding with rabbits, called *Rabbet Isle*. It has many lochs, or fresh water lakes, full of the finest trout and salmon.

PARISH OF F A R,

The whole of these four parishes was of old called *Strathnaver*, from the river *Naver*, which was so called, as some think, from the name of one of King *Kenneth* the Second's warriors. It is a noble body of water, well stored with salmon, having many fruitful and beautiful villages on the banks of it, and is so inhabited for 18 miles.

At

At a place called *Langdale* there were noble remains of a *Druidical* temple, being a circle of a hundred feet diameter, and surrounded with a trench, so that the earth formed a bank; in the midst of it a stone was erected like a pillar, where the *Druid* stood and taught. The country people have now trenched or delyed that ground, and sown it with corn. There was in that town a large round building, and a place where they buried of old.

This parish is of great extent, rather a country for pasture than tillage. A great battle was fought of old at a place called -----, *Harald* or *Harald's* field or plain, betwixt *Reginald* King of the Isles, and *Harald* Earl of *Orkney* and *Cathness*. *Harald* was well drubbed; the field of battle is full of small cairns, where the slain are buried, and some large stones erected like pillars shew where persons of note were interred. *Torfeus* tells a long story about this affair; it seems that they had bloody skirmishes at -----, and near the manse of *Far*, as appears from the number of cairns in both these places. There is a most curious sepulchral monument in the church-yard of *Far*, which may be of that date; it is of hard hill granite, well cut, considering the æra of it. But what the meaning of the sculpture is we know not. Only we may guess, that the person for whose sake it was erected, was a Christian, because of the cross upon the stone; and that he was a warrior, because we see a shield or target upon it. I have taken a draft of it,

In this parish, in old times, was a chapel at a town called *Skail*, upon the river *Naver*; another in the extremity thereof, at *Moudale*; and another at *Strathie*, the most beautiful and fertile part of the parish.

Betwixt *Far* and *Kirtomy*, in this parish, is a most singular curiosity, well worth the pains of a traveller to view, being the remains of an old square building or tower, called *Borve*, standing upon a small point joined to the continent by a narrow neck of land not ten feet wide. This point or head is very high, consisting of rock, and some gravel on the top; on both sides is very deep water, and a tolerable harbour for boats. This tower seems to be built by the *Norwegians*; and the tradition is, that one *Tborkel*, or *Torquil*, a warrior mentioned by *Torfaeus*, was the person that built it. They speak likewise of a lady that was concealed there, she is said to be an *Orkney* woman, and *Tborkel* was an *Orkney* man. But what is most curious, is, that through the rock upon which the tower stands, there is a passage below of 200 feet in length, like a grand arch or vault, through which they row a boat. The writer has been one of a company that rowed through it. The passage is so long, that when you enter at one end, you fancy that there is no possibility to get out at the other, *et vice versa*. How this hard rock was thus bored or excavated, I cannot say; but it is one of the most curious natural arches, perhaps, in the known world.

In this parish there is also a promontory, called *Strathy head*; *Ptolemy* the Geographer calls it *Vervadrum*, as he calls *Cape wrath*, *Tarvedrum*, and *Dungsbey head*, *Berubium*. These three promontories run in a line, from N. W. to North, and jut far out into the sea, having most rapid tides upon them. In *Strathy head* is a stately cave, called *Uai nei*, or cave where they find driven wood or timber. The entrance into this cave is very grand, the natural rock almost forming itself like the sway of an arch: the writer hereof has admired the beauty of it. This promontory is the finest pasture for sheep and goats in the North of Scotland.

To the North-East of *Strathy* there is a stone erected near the highway, with a cross upon it, which shews its antiquity as a sepulchral monument. Erected stones were the distinguishing marks of the graves of persons of note in time of Paganism. And after Christianity was planted in this kingdom, the distinction of Pagan from Christian was, that a cross was cut upon the sepulchral monuments of the latter. I have seen many with this distinguishing badge.

No doubt there are mines in this country, if persons of skill examined our shores and rocks; as yet no pains have been taken. I have been told that there is at *Loch-Eribol* plenty of iron-stone, and something like a tin-mine. As I do not understand these things, I chuse to pass them over. As for sea-fish and shells, we have none extraordinary. It is true, in *Cathness*, *John a Groat's* buckies

APPENDIX.

buckies are very curious and beautiful, of which we shall take notice in the parish of *Canneshy*.

PARISH OF REAY.

Some part of this parish lies in the shire of *Sutherland*, but the greatest part in that of *Cathness*; that part in *Sutherland* is called *Strath-Halladale*, from *Halladba* Earl of *Orkney*, a *Norwegian*, slain in battle in the beginning of the 10th century. The field of battle is full of small cairns, or heaps of stone. The commander in chief, and principal warriors slain in that action, are buried in a place apart from the field of battle; I have frequently seen the place. The tradition is, that *Halladba* is buried in a spot enclosed with a circular trench 10 or 12 feet wide, and that his sword lies by his side. There was a stone erected in the middle of this circle, part of which still remains. Near the field of battle stands a little town, called *Dal Halladba*, or *Halladba's field*. A river runs through *Strath-Halladale*, which is rather pasture ground on the sides of it, for the eleven miles it is inhabited.

The boundary betwixt *Sutherland* and *Cathness*, to the North, is called *Drim Hallistin*. *Cathness* is a flat plain country, having few hills; the soil good, and producing great quantities of corn in fruitful seasons; it lies upon quarries of a black slate kind, and perhaps no country on earth excels it for smooth thin flags or slates of great dimensions. As these flags may be seen in all parts

of the country, it is needless to describe them. The soil not being deep, and the country flat, renders our highways very deep in winter, and very dry in summer. That part of the parish of *Reay* in the shire of *Catbness*, is excellent corn ground through the whole of it. It appears that many battles have been fought in it in former times, but we have no tradition concerning them. In later times some bloody skirmishes happened betwixt *M^r Kay* of *Stratbnaver*, and *Keith Earl Mareschal*; and also betwixt the *Catbness* and *Stratbnaver* people.

The following chapels stood in this parish of old; *St. Mary's* at *Lybster*; *St. Magnus's* at *Shebster*; one at *Shail*, another at *Baillie*, and a third in *Sbuerie*; besides the parish kirk, dedicated to *St. Colman*, at *Reay*. There is an old castle at *Dunreay*, and modern houses both at *Bighouse* and *Sandside*.

Lead mines are frequent in *Catbness*; but the country is so flat, that there is no working them for water. The most promising mine is at *Sandside*, being in the face of a rock near the sea. It might prove of value, if proper pains were taken to work it. The highway runs near it.

It seems that the *Saxons*, in the 5th century, plagued this country; and it is probable that *Tburso* is so called from *Horsa*, the *Saxon* general, who landed in the river of *Tburso*, or *Inver-Horsa*, the landing place of *Horsa*. And when the *Saxons* plundered *Catbness*, it seems they had a bloody conflict with the natives. In this parish there is a place called *Tout Horsa*, or *Horsa's* grave, where they

they say that some great warrior was slain and buried; in the place is a great stone erected. Probably he was one of *Horfa's* captains. This is the tradition.

PARISH OF THURSO.

Thurso, or *Inver-Horfa*, so called from the Saxon general, is a town of an old date; we find mention made of it as a populous place in the 11th century, and from it the parish is denominated. Formerly a strong castle stood in it, called *Castrum de Thorfa*; but no vestige of it is now extant. The Earls of *Cathness* had a fine square at *Thurso East*, now demolished. The Bishop of *Cathness* had a strong castle at *Scrabster*, near *Thurso*, called the castle of *Burnside*, built in the 13th century, by *Gilbert Murray*, Bishop of *Cathness*: the ruins are still extant. Another castle stood at *Ormby*, near *Thurso*; lately demolished. At *Murkil*, to the East of *Thurso*, there were great buildings of old; it was a seat of the late Earl of *Cathness*, and at *Hamer* he had a modern house. An old tower, still extant, stands at *Brines*, three miles West of *Thurso*.

As for chapels and places of worship, one stood at *Cross Kirk*, one at *Brines*, another at *Gwic*, and a small chapel stood in the parks of *Thurso East*, where Earl *Harold* the younger was buried. The walls are fallen down; but Mr. *Sinclair* of *Ulbster*, very generously, is determined to enclose that spot, because that young nobleman is interred there. The church of *Thurso* was the Bishop's chapel; and when he resided in *Cathness*, he often preached there. I was told by the late Earl of *Cathness*,
that

that there was a nunnery in antient times near his seat at *Murkil*. The country people call the place the *Glosters*; but no vestige of the building is extant, excepting the remains of the garden wall, which enclosed a rich spot of ground. *Torfæus* says, that a Queen of *Norway* lived some time at *Murkil*. He relates that *Harold* the bloody, son to King *Harold* the fair, was banished for his cruelty, with his Queen; and that his brother *Hacon* succeeded to the throne: but after *Harold* the bloody was slain in *England*, his Queen returned to *Orkney*, and resided some time at *Murkil* in *Catbness*.

The same author mentions great battles fought in this parish; one in the 11th century on the plains of *Thurso East*, betwixt *Thorfinnus* Earl of *Orkney*, and one *Karl* or *Charles*; he calls him King of *Scotland*, or a General of the *Scots* army. Another bloody battle at *Claredon*, near *Thurso East*, betwixt the Earls *Harold* the elder and younger. I have already told that Earl *Harold* the younger is buried near the field of battle, and a chapel erected over his grave, which is now to be enclosed by Mr. *Sinclair* of *Ulbster*, a most promising youth.

The Bishop of *Catbness*, since the reformation, lived in a small house at *Scrabster*, which is still extant, and belongs to the crown. He had a grass room in the *Highlands*, called *Dorary*, where stood a chapel, called *Gavin's Kirk*, or *Temple Gavin*; the walls are still standing. The river of *Thurso* abounds with salmon, ten and eleven lasts of fish have been caught.

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PARISH OF OLRIG.

A fine corn country, two miles and a half in length, and a mile broad, or thereabouts. Nothing memorable in it.

PARISH OF DUNNET.

The Northerly winds have covered a great part of this parish with sand; a large tract of ground is ruined, and not likely to be recovered. In this parish stands *Dunnet head*, or what *Ptolemy* calls *Berubium*, a large promontory, with a most terrible tide on the point of it. A hermit in antient times lived upon it, the ruins of his cell are extant. It is a fine sheep pasture. The parish itself is an excellent corn country. At *Ratter* is the seat of the present Earl of *Catbness*.

PARISH OF CANNESBEY.

Is a fine corn country. Here was the antient residence of one of the governors of *Catbness*, under the *Norwegian* Lords that held *Orkney* and *Catbness*. They dwelt at *Dungsbey*, and their office was called the *Præfectura de Dungalsbeis*. *Torfaeus* mentions bloody battles fought betwixt the *Scots* and *Norwegians*, near *Dungisby*, in the 10th century. And *Ewin*, King of *Scotland*, fought an army of *Orkney* men, at *Huna* in this parish, and destroyed their King and his army. Here was, formerly, besides the parish church, a chapel at *St. John's head*, near *Mey*, and another at *Freswick*.

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At *Mey* there is a beautifull, strong castle, belonging to Sir *John Sinclair*. Here a kind of coal is found, like the *Lanstaffen* coal in *Wales*. At *Freswick* stands a large modern house, the seat of Mr. *John Sinclair*. And there is a strong old castle, built on a high rock, joined to the continent by a narrow neck of land, to the South of *Freswick*: *Torfeus* calls it *Lambaburgum five castrum agnorum*. It sustained a memorable siege in the 12th century. In later times it was possessed by *Mouat* of *Buckolly*. The common people call it *Buccele's* castle, a corruption of *Bucbolle's* castle. In *Dungisby*, the rapid tides of the *Pentland* throw up vast quantities of most beautiful sea shells, abundance of which are carried South for shell work. They are called *John a Groat's* buckies. The town and ferry belonged of old to a gentleman of the name of *Groat*.

An island belongs to this parish, called *Stroma*, in which there is a vault where they bury, built by one *Kennedy* of *Carmuch*. The coffins are laid on stools above ground. But the vault being on the sea edge, and the rapid tides of the *Pentland* firth running by it, there is such a saltish air continually, as has converted the bodies into mummies; insomuch, that one *Murdo Kennedy*, son of *Carmuch*, is said to beat the drum on his father's belly.

PARISH OF WICK.

An excellent corn country, and a fruitful sea; 2000 barrels of herrings were caught here in the year

year 1771. There was a chapel near Castle *Sinclair*, called *St. Tay*, another at *Ulbster*, and a third at *Kilmister*. The castle of *Girnigo* is the oldest building in this parish. I cannot find out by whom it was erected. It is probable some strong building stood here before the present ruinous house was erected. It stands on a rock in the sea. Near it stood Castle *Sinclair*, built by *George* Earl of *Cathness*; a grand house in those days. Not far from it, stood the castle of *Akerkil*, built by *Keith* Earl *Mareschal*: but this place is now rendered a most beautiful and convenient seat, by *Sir William Dunbar* of *Hemprigs*, the proprietor. In the old tower is the largest vault in the North of *Scotland*, beautified with elegant lights and plaistering, by *Sir William*; so that it is now the grandest room in all this part of the country.

The town of *Wick* is a royal burgh, now rising since the herring fishery has prospered. To the South of it stands an old tower, called *Lord Olifant's* castle. A copper ore was discovered there, and wrought for some time, but I do not find they have proceeded in it.

In this parish there is a haven for fishing boats, called *Whaligo*, which is a creek betwixt two high rocks. Though the height of one of these rocks is surprizing, yet the country people have made steps by which they go up and down, carrying heavy burdens on their backs; which a stranger, without seeing, would scarcely believe. This is a fine fishing coast.

There

There was a battle fought at Old *Namarluch*, in 1680, betwixt the Earl of *Cathness*, and Lord *Glenurchy*.

PARISH OF LATHRONE.

Eighteen miles long; partly pasture, partly corn ground. It has a chapel at *Easter Clyth*, and another at the water of *Dunbeath*, besides the parish kirk.

At the loch of *Stemster*, in this parish, stands a famous *Druidical* temple. I have viewed the place: the circle is large, above 100 feet diameter; the stones are large and erect; and to shew that the planetary system was observed by them, they are set up in this manner, 1: 2: 3: 4: 5: 6: 7. Then the same course begins again; 1: 2: 3: 4: &c. Few of the stones are now fallen. Near the temple there is a ruin, where the *Arch-Druid*, it seems, resided. I find no such large *Druid* temples in the country; as for small ones, they are generally found in many places.

Upon a rock in the edge of the sea, in *Easter-Clyth*, there is an old building, called *Cruner Gunn's* castle. This gentleman of the name of *Gunn*, was *Coronator* or *Justiciary* of *Cathness*: he was basely murdered, with several gentlemen of the name, and of other names, in the kirk of *St. Teay*, near *Castle Sinclair*, by *Keith Earl Marischal*. The story is told at full length in the history of the family of *Sutherland*. This happened in the 15th century. At *Mid Clyth* there was a large house, built by *Sir George Sinclair* of *Clyth*. At *Nottingham* there is an elegant new house, built by *Capt.*

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Sutherland of Farse: near this is the parish kirk. There is a strong old castle at *Dunbeath*; and near *Langwall* is a strong old ruin, said to be *Ronald Cheir's* castle; he lived in the 14th century, and was a great hunter of deer, as will be told when we come to speak of the parish of *Halkirk*. He had a third part of *Catbness* in property: his great estate was divided betwixt his two daughters; one of which became a nun, the other married the ancestor of the Lord *Duffus*.

There is an old building at *Latbrone*, called *Harold* tower, said to have been built by wicked Earl *Harold*, in the 12th century.

We read of bloody encounters in this parish, betwixt the *Catbness* men, and *Hugo Freskin* Earl of *Sutherland*: and likewise many conflicts betwixt the two countries in after-times. *Torfeus* says that King *William the Lion* marched into *Catbness* with a great army, and encamped at *Ousdale*, or *Eiskendale*. This expedition of his Majesty's, was to drive out wicked Earl *Harold* the elder, who had slain *Harold* the younger. The King seized *Catbness* as a conquest, then Earl *Harold* submitted himself to him.

PARISH OF L O T H.

A fine corn country; much harrassed of old by the *Danes*, or *Norwegians*. In it are *St. Ninian's* chapel at *Navidale*, *John the Baptist's* at the river *Helmisdale*, *St. Inan's* at *Easter Gartie*, and *St. Trullen's* at *Kintradwel*, besides the parish kirk. The castle of *Helmisdale* was built by Lady *Margaret Baillie*,

Baillie, Countess of *Sutherland*: and there was a square or court of building at *Craig*, erected by Lady *Jane Gordon*, Countess of *Sutherland*; no vestige of it now extant.

There is fine fishing in the rivers of *Helmisdale* and *Loch*. The latter has a very high cataract, where the water pours from a high rock, and falls into a terrible gulph below. If this could be removed, this river would afford excellent salmon fishing. The hills in this parish were of old famous for hunting. At ----- there is a hunting house, probably built by the *Piëts*, consisting of a great number of small rooms, each composed of three large stones. These buildings prove that a tribe lived here in the hunting season. Near it stands a large *Piëts* castle, called *Carn Bran*. It seems that this *Bran* or *Brian*, was some great man in those days, and that all those accommodations were of his building. The quarry from whence the stones were carried to build this castle is still to be seen, and the road for their carriage visible, being like a spiral line along the side of the hill.

I read of no battles in this parish: some bloody conflicts are told us, and these are to be seen in the history of the family of *Sutherland*. Near the miln of *Loth beg* is the entire *Piëts* house, which the Bishop of *Ossory* entered. There is a fine cascade as you travel along the shore under *Loth beg*, which makes a charming appearance when there is any fall of rain, or in time of a keen frost.

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PARISH OF CLYNE.

Partly corn ground, and partly fit for pasture. There was a chapel at *Dol*, called *St. Mabon*. No considerable buildings in this parish. *Sutherland* of *Clyne* had a good house; and *Nicolas* Earl of *Sutherland* had a hunting seat in the highlands, called *Castle Uain*, but now demolished.

There is a tradition that a battle was fought at *Kilalmkill*, in this parish, wherein the country people routed the *Danes*. The common marks of a battle are visible there, viz. a number of small cairns. Another bloody battle was fought at *Clyne Milton*, betwixt the *Sutherland* and *Catbnefs* men; the slaughter was great, and the cairns, still to be seen there, cover heaps of slain.

The river of *Brora* affords a fine salmon fishery: it falls into the sea at *Brora*. Within two large miles is the loch of that name, which abounds with salmon. From the loch the river lies to the West; and at a place called *Achir-na-byl*, is a most charming cascade: here also they fish for pearls. On the top of a small hill, near the house of *Clyne*, is a lime-stone quarry, and in the heart of the stone, all sorts of sea shells known in these parts are found. They are fresh and entire, and the lime-stone within the shell resembles the fish. The Bishop of *Offory* employed men to hew out masses of the rock, which he broke, and carried away a large quantity of shells. Near the bridge of *Brora* there is a fine large cave, called *Uai na Calman*. The Bishop of *Offory* admired it, and said there

there were such caves about *Betlehem* in *Palestine*. The coal work and salt work are obvious here. But at *Stratbleven*, near the sea, there is a hermit's apartment, cut artificially in the natural rock, well worth a visit from any curious traveller.

I need not mention the artificial island in the loch of *Brora*, made by the old Thanes of *Sutherland*, as a place of refuge in dangerous times. Near that loch stands a high hill or rock, called *Creig baw ir*, on the summit of which there is great space. This rock is fortified round; and as the neck that joins it to another rock is small, it seems that when they were invaded by enemies, they fled to this strong hold, and drove their cattle likewise into it for safety. Others say it was a place for keeping of a watch.

PARISH OF GOLSPIE.

This is a fine corn country. The parish kirk was of old at *Culmalie*; and at *Golspie* the family of *Sutherland* had a chapel of ease, dedicated to *St. Andrew* the Apostle. In this parish stands the seat of the Earls of *Sutherland*, at *Dunrobin*; but during the *Danish* wars, they lived at a greater distance from the sea. This parish affords no other great buildings; nor is there any tradition concerning any battles fought in it: small skirmishes have happened here; particularly in the year 1746, when the Earl of *Cromarty* was taken prisoner. Most remarkable is the devastation done by sand; large tracts of corn ground have

been quite spoiled thereby, and more mischief is threatened yearly.

PARISH OF DORNOCH.

In this parish stands the cathedral church of *Cathness*. The *Norwegians* having murdered Bishop *John* at *Scrabster*, and Bishop *Adam* at *Hal-kirk*, in the year 1222; *Gilbert Murray*, the succeeding Bishop, built the cathedral at *Dornoch*, which was, when entire, a neat compact building. It was burnt in troublesome times, and never fully repaired. The Bishop had a summer residence at *Skibo*, but in winter he lived in his castle at *Dornoch*, the ruins of which are to be seen. There was a stately fabrick of a church, built in that town in the 11th century, by St. *Bar*, Bishop of *Cathness*; but Bishop *Murray* thought it too small: it stood where the council house now stands. We are told that the diocese of *Cathness* was not divided into parishes till the days of Bishop *Murray*; and that he translated the *Psalms* and *Gospels* into the *Irish* language, or *Scots Galic*. The dignified clergy had houses and glebes in *Dornoch*; these made up his chapter when there was occasion to call one. It is a loss that we have none of their records; nor indeed is it a great wonder, considering the daily invasions of the *Danes*, which ended not till 1266.

In Bishop *Murray*'s time, there was a bloody battle fought at *Hilton*, near *Embo*; he and *William* Earl of *Sutherland* fought there against the *Danes*, and cut them to pieces. The *Danish* General was killed,

killed, and lies buried in *Hilton*. There was a stone erected over his grave, which the common people called *Ree* cross, or cross in *Ri*, or King's cross, fancying that the King of *Norway* was there buried. A brother of the Bishop was also killed in this battle; his body lies in a stone coffin in the East isle of the cathedral, above ground, near the font. The hewn stone erected to the East of *Dornoch*, is a trophy of this victory. It has the Earl of *Sutherland's* arms on the North side, still very visible, and the Bishop of *Cathness's* arms on the South side, but the heat of the sun has quite destroyed the sculpture.

The driving of sand is very hurtful to this parish, and threatens still more harm. The only old buildings in it, excepting those already mentioned, is *Skibo*. *Hugo Freskin*, Earl of *Sutherland*, gave these lands to Bishop *Gilbert Murray*, then Archdeacon of *Murray*, in 1186. It passed through several hands, till at last it came to Lord *Duffus's*, and now it returns to the family of *Sutherland*. It was a great pile of building, surrounded with a rampart. The present modern house is still habitable. The situation is most beautiful, and a fine house there would have a noble effect. *Cyder hall* is only a modern house. The plantations here, and at *Skibo*, are the most thriving in this parish. At the latter place a house was lately built in a very elegant taste. *Embo* is an old building, the seat of the Knights of *Embo*. It is a pity that it has neither plantations nor policy about it.

PARISH OF CREICH.

Has no great buildings in it. *Pulcrossi* is the best. The great cataract at *Invershin* is a grand sight. Such a large body of water pouring down from a high rock, cannot miss affording entertainment. The river of *Shin* abounds with large salmon, and sturgeons are often seen there. In the 11th or 12th century lived a great man in this parish, called *Paul Meutier*. This warrior routed an army of *Danes* near *Creich*. Tradition says that he gave his daughter in marriage to one *Hulver*, or *Leander*, a *Dane*; and with her, the lands of *Strabobee*; and that from that marriage are descended the *Clan Landris*, a brave people, in *Ross-shire*. The gentlemen of the name of *Gray* possessed *Mertil-Creich*, of an old date; and at *Mrydol* there was a good house and orchard, which I believe are still extant. I find no other *memorabilia* in the parish of *Creich*.

PARISH OF L A R G.

The most remarkable thing in it is *Loch-Shin*, which is computed to be 18 miles long, with fine pasture ground on each side of it. What skirmishes have happened in this parish are mentioned in the history of the family of *Sutherland*.

PARISH OF R O G A R T.

Consists of good pasture and good corn land. A bloody battle was fought here, near *Knochartol*,
in

in the days of Countess *Elizabeth*. Tradition says, that upon the field of battle such a number of swords were found, that they threw numbers of them into a loch; and that in dry summers, they still find some of them. There is a place in this parish called *Moriness*, and *Ptolemy* the Geographer places there a people called the *Morini*. He also calls the river *Helmisdale*, *Ileas*; and the natives call it in the *Galic*, *Illie*, *Avin Illie*, *Bun Illie*, *Strath Illie*.

PARISH OF KILDONNAN.

Consists of a valley, divided into two parts by the river *Helmisdale*, or *Illie*, only fit for pasture. The parish kirk is dedicated to St. *Donan*. A tribe lived here called *Gunns*, of *Norwegian* extraction: they have continued here upwards of 500 years, and contributed to extirpate the *Danes* out of *Sutherland*. They were in all times *Satellites* to the Earls of *Sutherland*. Their chieftain is lately dead, and represented by two boys; it were to be wished that some generous person would take care of their education. The most remarkable piece of history relating to this parish, is what *Torfeus* mentions, viz. That *Helga* Countess of *Orkney*, and her sister *Fraubaurk*, lived at *Kinbrass*, and supported a grand family there. This lady had a daughter called *Margaret*, who was educated in these deserts, and there married *Maddadius* Earl of *Atbole*, uncle's son to King *David I.* of *Scotland*. These buildings were burnt, and reduced to heaps, so that we cannot discern what their model has been;
at

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at present, they are called *Carn shuin*. And *Torfeus* says that one *Suenus* burnt and demolished them.

What small skirmishes have happened in this parish, are not worth mentioning, excepting what *Torfeus* mentions relative to *Kinbrass*, betwixt *Suenus* an *Orkney* man, and *Aulver Rosta*, captain of a guard, which an old wicked lady, called *Frauhaurk*, kept to defend her. This lady, we are told, had ordered a party to go and murder *Olafus*, the father of *Suenus*, at *Dungsbey*, which party *Aulver* commanded. They came to *Dungsbey*, and burnt that brave man and six more with him, in his own house. Luckily the lady of the house was absent, being invited to an entertainment in the days of *Christmas*. Her son *Gunnus*, the ancestor of the *Gunn*s, was with her, and *Suenus* was also absent. After many years *Suenus* comes with a party, attacks *Aulver*, and after a smart engagement defeats him, so that he fled, and as many as could make their escape with him. *Suenus*, after this, burns *Frauhaurk*, and all her family, and made a heap of the buildings. And though the ruins are great, yet no man can tell of what kind they were; that is, whether round like the *Pictish* houses, or not. This happened in the 12th century.

PARISH OF HALKIRK.

Partly corn land, partly pasture. Many places of worship have been in this parish; such as the parish kirk of *Skinman*, the hospital of *St. Magnus* at *Spittal*, the walls of the church belonging to it
being

being still extant. The chapel of *Olgrim beg*. The chapel of *St. Troston*, at *Westfield*. The chapel of *St. Queran*, at *Strathmore*. Another chapel at *Dilred*. And as the Bishop of *Cathness* lived of old at *Halkirk*, his chapel was called *St. Kathrin*, of which there is no vestige left but a heap of rubbish.

The *Norwegian* Lords that were superiors of *Cathness*, built the castle of *Braal*. Here lived *Earl John*, who is said to have caused the burning of the Bishop of *Cathness*. This Bishop, whose name was *Adam*, lived near the place where the minister's house stands, too near the bloody Earl. It is said he was severe in exacting tithes, which made the country people complain: whereupon the Earl told them that they should take the Bishop and boil him. Accordingly they went on furiously, and boiled the Bishop in his own house, together with one *Serlo* a monk, his companion, in the year 1222. King *Alexander II.* came in person to *Cathness*, and, it is said, executed near 80 persons concerned in that murder. The Earl fled, but was afterwards pardoned by the King. However, some time after, he was killed in the town of *Tburso*, by some persons whom he designed to murder. At *Braal* there was a fine garden, beside which they catch the first salmon, from the month of *November* to the month of *August*. The situation is most beautiful, very well adapted for the seat of a great man. The castle of *Dilred* was built by *Sutherland* of *Dilred*, descended from the family of *Sutherland*. It is a small building on the

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the top of a rock. His son *Alexander Sutherland*, forfeited his estate; and these lands were given to the ancestor of Lord *Reay*, but now belong to Mr. *Sinclair of Ulbster*.

Up the river stands an old ruin, called Lord *Cbein's*, or *Ronald Cbein's*, hunting house. He was the *Nimrod* of that age, spending a great part of his time in that exercise. The house stood at the outlet of a loch, called *Loch-morè*, the source of the river of *Thurso*, which abounds with salmon. *Ronald Cbein* had a cruive on this river, with a bell so constructed, that when a fish tumbled in the cruive the bell rang. The tradition is, that all these highlands were then forest and wood, but now there is scarcely any wood. This loch is about half a mile long, and near that in breadth, and is the best fish-pond in *Britain*; many lafts are caught every year on the shore of this loch, by the country people. Sixty nets are for ordinary shot on it in a night, and fish in every one. Many gentlemen clame a property in it, for which cause it is a common good to the country in general.

There is in the town of *North Calder* an old ruin, called *Tulloch boogie*. *Torfaeus* says that *Ronald Earl of Orkney* was treacherously murdered there by a ruffian he calls *Tbiorbiornus Klerkus*, and a smart skirmish ensued. *Tbiorbiornus* fled, and being hotly pursued was burnt in a house where he took shelter, and eight more with him. This was in the 12th century. Two battles were fought by the *Danes* in the dales of the parish of *Halkirk*.

One

One at *Toftin-gale*, the grave of the foreigners. A Scots nobleman, whom *Torfaeus* calls *Comes Magbragdus*, commanded on one side, and a Norwegian, called *Liotus*, on the other. *Liotus* was mortally wounded, and buried at *Sten-hou*, near the kirk of *Watten*. The other battle was fought at *Halsary*. The large stones erected at *Rangag* and thereabout, are sepulchral monuments, where persons of note are buried. There was a battle fought in the 16th century, by the *Gunns* and others, at a place called *Blarnandos*, near *Harpisdale*, wherein the *Gunns* were routed. The beautiful river of *Thurso* runs through this parish, and numbers of salmon are caught in it. *Pietish* houses are very numerous along the shore, but all fallen down. It is a most beautiful parish, and must have of old abounded with game and fish, which invited people to settle in it. Mr. *Sinclair* of *Ulbster* is proprietor of one half of it.

PARISH OF BOWAR.

Here the Archdeacon of *Cathness* resided. The Pope of *Rome* was, of old, patron. I have in my possession, two presentations from his Holiness to the Archdeacon of *Bowar*. It was antiently a very extensive parish, but now *Watten* is part of it. I know of no other place of worship, besides the parish kirk, excepting the chapel of *Dun*, where a clergyman officiated, before the erection of the parish of *Watten*. I know of nothing memorable concerning it. If there ever were any grand buildings in it, no vestiges of them now remain.

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remain. *Torfeus* mentions a great man that lived here in the 12th century, named *Maddan*: one of whose sons was stiled *Magnus* the Generous, the other Count *Ottar* of *Tburso*. His daughter *Helga* married *Harold* the Orator, Earl of *Orkney*. Another married *Liotus*, a noble *Dane*, that lived in *Sutberland*. And the third was married to a *Dane* that lived in ----- in *Orkney*.

PARISH OF WATTEN.

A country fit for both tillage and pasture. The chapel of *Dun* stands now in it. Here are no buildings but of modern date. The only memorable thing in this parish is the grave of *Liotus*, Earl of *Orkney*. At *Sten-bou*, near the kirk of *Watten*, stands a great rock upon a green spot of ground, which is said to be the sepulchral monument of this Earl. The Monkish tradition is, that St. *Magnus* converted a dragon into this stone. This is as true as what they relate of his crossing the *Pentland* firth upon a stone, and that the print of the Saint's feet is visible on the same stone in the kirk of *Burrich*, in *South Ronaldsha* in *Orkney*.

N. B. In the history of the family of *Sutberland*, mention is made of one Sir *Paul Menzies*, Provost of *Aberdeen*, who discovered a silver mine in *Sutberland*, and found it to be rich, but death prevented his working it. It seems he covered the place where he found it, and no person of skill
has

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has observed it since that time. It is probable, that *Creig nargod* is the place where this mine may be, and that this discovery was the cause of this appellation; for I can see no other reason for that name or designation. Persons of skill ought to examine these bounds. *Creign airgid*, or the silver hill, is above *Cullmalie*.

NUMBER VI.

THE LIFE OF SIR EWEN CAMERON,
OF LOCHIEL.

THIS memoir, so descriptive of the manners of the times, and the wild war carried on between the Hero of the piece, and *Cromwel's* people, was communicated to me by a gentleman of *Lochaber*. It merits preservation, not solely on account of its curiosity; but that it may prove an instructive lesson to the present inhabitants of that extensive tract, by shewing the happiness they may enjoy in the present calm, after the long storm of war and assassination their forefathers were cursed with.

SIR *Ewen Cameron* was born in *February*, 1629. He lived with his fosterfather for the first seven years, according to an old custom in the Highlands, whereby the principal gentlemen of the clan are entitled to the tuition and support of their chief's children during the years of their pupilary. The fosterfathers were also frequently at the charge of their education during that period; and when the pupils returned home, these fathers gave them a portion equal to what they gave their own children;

children; as the portion consisted in cattle, before they came to age it increased to a considerable height.

Before his years of pupillarity expired, he was put under the charge and management of the Marquiss of *Argyle*, the same who was executed soon after the Restoration. The Marquiss intending to bring him up in the principles of the Covenanters, put him to school at *Inverara*, under the inspection of a gentleman of his own appointment. But young *Lockiel* preferred the sports of the field to the labours of the school. *Argyle* observing this, brought him back to himself, and kept a watchful eye over him, carrying him along with him wherever he went.

After the defeat of the Royalists at *Philiphaugh*, in 1645, it happened that as the Parliament sat at *St. Andrew's*, on the trial of the prisoners of distinction there seized, *Lockiel*, who went there with the Marquiss, found means to pay a visit to Sir *Robert Spotswood*, one of the prisoners, a few days before his execution. Then and there it was he received the first intelligence concerning the state and principles of parties in *Scotland*. Sir *Robert*, happy to see his young visitant the son of his old acquaintance *John Cameron*, took the opportunity to relate in an eloquent manner, the causes of the present rebellion, and its history from its first breaking out, with a view of the tempers and characters of the different factions that had conspired against the Crown. He explained the nature of our constitution, insisted much on the integrity and bene-

L

volence

volence of the King, but inveighed bitterly against his *Scotch* enemies; and concluded with expressing his astonishment how *Lochiel's* friends could put him under the charge of *Argyle*, and conjuring him to abandon that party as soon as he could. This discourse had such an impression on the mind of *Lochiel*, that it continued all his life time.

Some time after, *Argyle* addressed his pupil in a different tone, but had little influence over him: he never could be satisfied why so many brave fellows were executed, as he heard no confessions of guilt, as thieves and robbers are wont to make; but dying with the courage and resolution of Gentlemen. After this, *Lochiel* was anxious to return to his country, inflamed with a desire of exerting himself in the Royal cause, and of joining *Montrose* for that end. Upon the application of his uncle *Breadalbine*, and the *Camerons*, *Argyle* parted with his pupil; and he returned to *Lochaber*, to head his clan in the eighteenth year of his age.

An opportunity of acting the Chief soon occurred. *Glengary* and *Reppoch*, Heads of two numerous tribes of the *McDonalds*, refused to pay *Lochiel* certain taxations for some lands they held of him: *Lochiel* armed a body of the *Camerons*, with a view to compel them; *Glengary* and *Reppoch*, finding him thus bold and resolute, thought proper to settle their affairs amicably, and gave him no further trouble for the future. By such determined conduct, *Lochaber* enjoyed a profound peace for some little time, while the whole of *Scotland* besides was a scene of war and bloodshed.

In

In 1651, *Lochiel* was honored with a letter from King *Charles II.* inviting him and his clan to use and put themselves in arms, for the relief of their country and sovereign; in consequence of which, early in spring 1652, after collecting his men, he was the first who joined *Glencairn*, who had just then set up the Royal standard in the Highlands. In the different encounters his Lordship and the Royalists had with *Lilburne*, *Morgan*, and others, *Lochiel* displayed more conduct and vigor than could be expected from one so young, and as yet unexperienced in the art of war. He distinguished himself in a particular manner in a skirmish which happened between *Glencairn* and Col. *Lilburne*, at *Brea-mar*, where he was posted at a pass, which he defended with great spirit, till *Glencairn* and his army retreated to a place of security. *Lilburne*, in the mean time, getting between *Lochiel* and the army, and finding it impossible to draw out the General to an engagement, made a violent attack upon *Lochiel*: *Lochiel*, after making a bold resistance for some time, at last retreated gradually up the hill, with his face to the enemy, who durst not pursue him, on account of the ruggedness of the ground, and the snow that then covered it. *Glencairn's* army was at this time full of factions and divisions; occasioned by the number of independent chiefs and gentlemen in his army, who would not condescend to submit to one another, either in opinion or action. *Lochiel* was the only person of distinction that kept himself disengaged from these factions; for in order to avoid them, he always chose the most distant parts, where his frequent successes had endeared

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him to the General, who recommended him in a strong manner to the King, as appears by the following letter his Majesty sent him.

“ To our trusty and well beloved the Laird
of *Lockiel*.

“ *CHARLES R.*

“ Trusty and well beloved, we greet you well.
“ We are informed by the Earl of *Glencairn* with
“ what notable courage and affection to us you have
“ behaved yourself at this time of tryal, when
“ our interest and the honour and liberty of your
“ country is at stake; and therefore we cannot
“ but express our hearty sense of such your good
“ courage, and return you our princely thanks
“ for the same; and we hope all honest men who
“ are lovers of us and their country, will follow
“ your example, and that you will unite together
“ in the ways we have directed, and under that
“ authority we have appointed to conduct you for
“ the prosecution of so good a work, so we do
“ assure you we shall be ready, as soon as we are
“ able, signally to reward your service, and to re-
“ pair the losses you shall undergoe for our ser-
“ vice, and so we bid you farewell. Given at
“ *Chantilly*, Nov. 3, 1653. In the fifth year of
“ our reign.”

When General *Middleton* came from *Holland*, 1654, to take the command of the King's troops in *Scotland*, *Lockiel* joined him with a full regiment of good men, while many of the other heads of clans made their peace with General *Monk*, who had marched into the Highlands at the head of a
small

small army, giving another composed of horse and foot to General *Morgan*. Many trifling conflicts ensued between these two Generals and the Highlanders; but *Lochiel* being of the party who had opposed *Morgan*, an active and brave officer, run several hazards, and encountered many difficulties; but his presence of mind and resolution never forsook him.

Monk left no method unattempted to bribe him into a submission. These proposals were so engaging, that many of his friends importuned him to accept of them; but he despised them all, and would not submit. *Monk* finding all his attempts ineffectual, resolved to plant a garrison at *Inverlochy*, where *Fort William* now stands, in order to keep the country in awe, and their chief at home. *Lochiel* being informed of this design, thought the most adviseable plan would be to attack the enemy on their march from *Inverness*, imagining they would come from that place or that way; but the sudden arrival of the *English* at sea disconcerted all his measures. They brought with them such plenty of materials, and were in the neighbourhood of so much wood, that in a day's time after their landing, Col. *Bigan* their commander, and the governor of the new fort to be erected, had secured his troops from all danger.

Lochiel saw all their motions from a neighbouring eminence, and seeing it impracticable to attack them with any probability of success, retired to a place three miles Westward, to a wood on the North side of *Lochiel*, called *Achdalew*; from this

he could have a full view of his enemy at *Inverlochy*. All his men he dismissed to remove their cattle farther from the enemy, and to furnish themselves with provisions: excepting about 38 persons whom he kept as a guard. He also had spies in and about the garrison, who informed him of all their transactions. Five days after their arrival at *Inverlochy*, the governor dispatched 300 of his men on board of two vessels which were to sail Westward a little, and to anchor on each side of the shore near *Achdalew*. *Lochiel* heard their design was to cut down his trees and carry away his cattle, and was determined if possible to make them pay well for every tree and every hide; favored by the woods, he came pretty close to the shore, where he saw their motions so perfectly that he counted them as they came out of the ship, and found the number of the armed exceed 140, besides a number of workmen with axes and other instruments.

Having fully satisfied himself, he returned to his friends, and asked their opinion. The younger part of them were keen for attacking; but the older and the more experienced remonstrated against it, as a most rash and hazardous enterprize. *Lochiel* then enquired of two of the party who had served for some time under *Montrose*, if ever they saw him engage on so disadvantageous terms; they declared they never did. He, however, animated by the ardor of youth, or prompted by emulation, (for *Montrose* was always in his mouth) insisted in a short but spirited harangue, that if
his

his people had any regard for their King or their Chief, or any principle of honor, the *English* should be attacked: "for," says he, "if every man kills his man, which I hope you will do, I will answer for the rest." Upon this, none of his party made further opposition, but begged that he and his brother *Allan* should stand at a distance from the danger. *Lochiel* could not hear with patience the proposal with regard to himself, but commanded that his brother *Allan* should be bound to a tree, and that a little boy should be left to attend him; but he soon flattered or threatened the boy to disengage him, and ran to the conflict.

The *Camerons* being some more than thirty in number, armed partly with musquets, and partly with bows, kept up their pieces and arrows till their very muzzles and points almost touched their enemies' breasts, when the very first fire took down above 30. They then laid on with their swords, and laid about with incredible fury. The *English* defended themselves with their musquets and bayonets with great bravery, but to little purpose. The skirmish continued long, and obstinate: at last the *English* gave way, and retreated towards the ship, with their faces to the enemy, fighting with astonishing resolution. But *Lochiel*, to prevent their flight, commanded two or three of his men to run before, and from behind a bush to make a noise, as if there was another party of Highlanders to intercept their retreat. This took so effectually, that they stopped, and animated by

rage, madness, and despair, they renewed the skirmish with greater fury than ever, and wanted nothing but proper arms to make *Lockiel* repent of his stratagem. They were at last, however, forced to give way, and betake themselves to their heels; the *Camerons* pursued them chin deep in the sea; 138 were counted dead of the *English*, and of the *Camerons* only five were killed.

In this engagement, *Lockiel* himself had several wonderful escapes. In the retreat of the *English*, one of the strongest and bravest of the officers retired behind a bush, when he observed *Lockiel* pursuing, and seeing him unaccompanied with any, he leaped out, and thought him his prey. They met one another with equal fury. The combat was long and doubtfull. The *English* Gentleman had by far the advantage in strength and size; but *Lockiel* exceeding him in nimbleness and agility, in the end tript the sword out of his hand: upon which his antagonist flew upon him with amazing rapidity; they closed, and wrestled till both fell to the ground in each other's arms. The *English* Officer got above *Lockiel*, and pressed him hard; but stretching forth his neck by attempting to disengage himself, *Lockiel*, who by this time had his hands at liberty, with his left hand seized him by the collar, and jumping at his extended throat, he bit it with his teeth quite through, and kept such a hold of his grip, that he brought away his mouthfull; this, he said, was the *sweetest bite he ever had in his life time*. Immediately afterwards, when continuing the pursuit after that encounter was

was over, he found his men chin deep in the sea; he quickly followed them, and observing a fellow on deck aiming his piece at him, plunged into the sea, and escaped, but so narrowly that the hair on the back part of his head was cut, and a little of the skin ruffled. In a little while a similar attempt was made to shoot him: his fosterbrother threw himself before him, and received the shot in his mouth and breast, preferring his Chief's life to his own.

In a few days afterwards, resolving to return to Gen. *Middleton*, he ordered all his men to assemble and join him; but while he waited for their return, he cut off another party of the garrison soldiers who were marching into the country, at *Auchentore*, within half a mile of the fort, killed a few, and took several prisoners. His former engagements with the General obliged him at last to join, which he did, with a great number of his clan; but was not long with him when he had certain information that the Governor of *Inverlochy* availed himself of *Lochiel's* absence, by making his troops cut down the woods, and collect all the provisions in the country. His return to *Lochaber* being necessary, *Middleton* agreed to it, upon condition he would leave the greatest part of his men behind him. This he did, and set out privately for his country with only 150 men. He soon found his information was too true: in order to obtain redress, he posted his men, early in the morning of the day after his arrival, in different parts of a wood called *Stronneviss*, within a mile of the garrison, where the
soldiers

soldiers used to come out every morning, to cut and bring in wood. Four or five hundred came in the ordinary manner. *Lockiel*, observing them from a convenient part of the wood where he rested, gave the signal at a proper time. His men soon made the attack, the enemy were soon routed, and a great slaughter made; 100 fell upon the spot, and the pursuit was carried on to the very walls of the garrison. It is remarkable, that not an officer escaped, they being the only active persons that made resistance. Thus continued *Lockiel* for some time a pest to the garrison, frequently cutting off small detachments, partly by stratagem, partly by force; but his name carried so much terror with it, that they gave him no opportunity for some time of doing them much harm.

Gen. *Middleton* being at this time extremely unsuccessful in some of his adventures, particularly in an action some of his troops had lately with Major Gen. *Morgan*, at *Lochgarry*, where they were totally defeated, sent an express to *Lockiel*, supplicating his presence, that measures might be concerted how to conclude the war in an honorable manner. *Lockiel* resolved to go at the head of 300 men, and made the proper preparations for his journey with all imaginable secrecy; yet the Governor gets notice of his intended expedition, and orders *Morgan* if possible to intercept him. *Middleton* was at *Braemar*, in the head of *Aberdeenshire*, between which place and *Lochaber* there is a continued range hills for upwards of 100 miles. Over these did he travel, sleeping in shellings,

(huts which the herds build for shelter when in the mountains) on beds of hedder with their crops turned upwards, without any covering but his plaid. In the course of this expedition, he was like to be surprized by the activity of *Morgan* once and again; but getting up to the tops of the mountains, he always escaped the enemy, but frequently not to their profit as his men often run down the hill, and after discharging a few pieces or arrows among them, would as easily ascend.

Soon after his junction with *Middleton*, the war was given over, and *Middleton* retired to *France*, having presented *Lochiel* with a most favorable declaration, signed at *Dunvegan*, in *Sky*, *March* 31, 1655. But though the war was thus given over in general, and many of the nobility and heads of clans had submitted to *Monk*, upon getting their estates restored, *Lochiel* still stood out, not able to bear the insolence of the troops quartered in a garrison so near him. For the Governor, encouraged by the departure of *Middleton*, and taking the advantage of *Lochiel's* absence in *Sky*, used to allow his officers to go out frequently in hunting parties, well guarded with a good number of armed men, destroying the game. *Lochiel*, on his return, having learned this, soon put a stop to their insolence; for convening a party of the *Camerons*, he watched one day at a convenient place, while he saw one of these hunting parties coming towards the hill whereon he sat, and having divided his men, and given them proper instructions, the attack was made with success:
most

most of the party were slain, and the rest taken prisoners. The loss of so many officers afforded new matter of grief and astonishment to the Governor, and prompted him to make some attempts to obtain redress, but they were all in vain. He, however, by this time became acquainted with the situation and manners of the country, and procured a number of mercenary desperadoes around him, who gave him exact intelligence of whatever happened. This obliged *Lockiel* to flit his quarters to a farther distance from the fort, while he employed such of his clan as continued faithful, as counter-spies near the garrison; and by their means, the resolutions and plans of the Governor were not only made public, but many of his spies were detected and apprehended, whom *Lockiel* ordered to be hung up, without any ceremony or form of trial.

Soon after his encounter with the hunting party, an express came to him from the Laird of *McNaughtin*, a true Royalist in *Cowal*, a country opposite to *Inverara*, in *Argyleshire*, acquainting him, that there were in that country three *English*, and one *Scotch* Colonel, with other Officers, who were deputed by Gen. *Monk* to survey the forts and fortified places in that part of the Highlands; and that it was possible to seize them with a few stout fellows. *Lockiel*, rejoiced at this intelligence, picked out 100 choice *Camerons*, with whom he marched for *Cowal*, still keeping the tops of the mountains, lest his designs should be discovered and

and published. There he met his friend *McNaughtin*, who informed him that the Officers lay at a certain inn, well guarded with armed soldiers. Upon which, he gave the proper orders to his men, who executed them with so much expedition and skill, that the officers, servants, and soldiers were all apprehended, and carried, almost without halting, to a place of security, before they well knew where they were. This place was a small island in *Loch-Ortnick*, a fresh water lake 12 miles in length, about 10 miles North of *Inverlocky*.

The prisoners, though terrified at first, were soon undeceived. The horrible executions which *Lockiel's* men made in the several rencounters they were engaged in, made his enemies believe him to be cruel and sanguinary in his disposition; but the gentle treatment, and the great civility the prisoners met with, soon convinced them of the contrary: he omitted nothing that could contribute to their happiness; but particularly he proposed and exhibited several hunting matches, which gave them great satisfaction. During their imprisonment, they took the liberty now and then to represent to *Lockiel* the expediency and the prudence of a treaty with the General. He at first rejected the motion, and scorned the advice; but being often repeated, he began to give way to their reasonings, but still said, that no wise man should trust his safety in the hands of their pretended Protector, whose whole life was a continued scene of ambition, rebellion, hypocrisy, and cruelty; and that though he was able to do little
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for the service of the King or his country, yet would he always preserve his conscience and honor unstained, till perhaps a more favorable opportunity of restoring the King might offer. These conferences being often renewed, brought *Lockiel* to declare himself in a more favorable manner. For the truth is, that he dissembled his sentiments at first, wanting nothing so much as an honorable treaty; for his country was impoverished, and his people almost ruined. He still, however, protested, that before he would consent to disarm himself and his clan, abjure his King, and take oaths to the Usurper, he would live as an outlaw and fugitive, without regard to consequences. To this it was answered, that if he only shewed an inclination to submit, no oath should be required, and he should have his own terms.

In consequence of this affirmation, *Lockiel*, with the advice of his friends, made out a draught of his conditions, which were transmitted to General *Monk*, by Colonel *Campbel*, one of the prisoners, he having given his word of honor he would soon return. Upon receipt of this, the General made out a new set of articles, of much the same nature with the draught sent, which he returned to *Lockiel*, signifying to him, if he agreed thereto they would stand good, otherwise not. After making some small alterations, *Lockiel* consented, and the Marquis of *Argyle* became his guarantee. This treaty was burned in a house of *Lockiel*'s, which was consumed by accident. However, the most material
articles

articles are preserved in *Monk's* letters to him, and are as follows.

‘ No oath was required of *Lochiel* to *Cromwel*,
‘ but his word of honor to live in peace. He
‘ and his clan were allowed to keep their arms as
‘ before the war broke out, they behaving peace-
‘ ably. Reparation was to be made to *Lochiel* for
‘ what wood the Governor of *Inverlochy* cut on his
‘ grounds. A free and full indemnity was granted
‘ him for all riots, depredations, and crimes com-
‘ mitted by him or his men, preceding the pre-
‘ sent treaty. Reparation was to be made to the te-
‘ nants for all the losses they sustained from the
‘ garrison soldiers. The tithes, cess, and other
‘ public burdens which had not been paid during
‘ the wars, were remitted, on condition they
‘ should be paid afterwards, with several others
‘ of the like nature.’ All that was demanded by
Monk of *Lochiel*, was, that he and his clan should
lay down their arms in name of King CHARLES II.
before the Governor of *Inverlochy*, and take them
up again in name of the States, without mention-
ing the Protector; that he would afterwards keep
the peace, pay public burdens, and suppress tu-
mults, thefts, and depredations.

These articles being agreed to, and subscribed
by *Monk* and *Lochiel*, the prisoners were dis-
charged, but *Lochiel* begged they would honor
him with their presence at the ceremony of laying
down their arms, which they complied with.
Having convened a respectable number of his
clan, he ranged them into companies, under the
command

command of the Captains of their respective tribes, and put himself at their head. In this manner he marched to *Inverlochy*, in the same order as if going to battle, pipes playing, and colours flying. The Governor drew out the soldiers, and put them in order on a plain near the fort; placing them in two lines opposite to the *Camerons*. *Lochiel* and the Governor first saluted each other as friends. The articles of the treaty were then read, and the ceremony of laying down and taking up the arms performed. Both parties afterwards partook of a splendid entertainment, prepared by the Governor for the occasion, to the great satisfaction of all present. Thus did *Lochiel*, the only Chief in the Highlands that continued to support the Royal cause after it was agreed the war should be given over, at last submit in an honorable way. *Monk* sent him a letter of thanks for his chearful compliance, dated at *Dalkeith*, 5 June, 1655.

During the remaining part of *Oliver's* life, and the reigns of King CHARLES II. and JAMES II. *Lochiel* lived chiefly at home, in a broken kind of tranquillity, occasioned by the distractions of the times, and the pretensions of neighboring Chiefs and Lairds to parts of his estate; but he always shewed so much prudence and courage on every emergency, as gained him the friendship of the great, and the esteem of all. He was held in particular favor by the two brothers CHARLES and JAMES, and received from them many marks of their royal regard. It may not be unworthy the attention

attention of the curious to narrate the following incident.

Lockiel and the Laird of *McIntosh* had a long dispute concerning some lands in *Lochaber*. *McIntosh* claimed them in consequence of a grant of them he had from the *Lord of the Isles*, afterwards confirmed by K. *David Bruce*: *Lockiel's* plea was perpetual possession. The contest was often renewed, both at the law courts and by arms. Many terms of accommodation were proposed to the contending parties, but in vain. King *CHARLES II.* himself would needs be the mediator; but nothing but superior force would prevail. In 1665, *McIntosh*, with his own clan and the *McPhersons*, convened an army of 1500 men; with which he sets out for *Lochaber*. *Lockiel*, aided by the *McGregors*, raises 1200, 900 of which were armed with guns, broad swords, and targets, and 300 with bows and arrows. (It is remarked, this was the last considerable body of bowmen that ever was seen in the Highlands.) Just as they were in view of one another, and almost ready to fight, the Earl of *Breadalbane*, who was cousin german to both, arrived at the head of 300 men, and immediately sent for the two Chiefs. He declared whoever should oppose the terms he was to offer, he should join the contrary party with all his power, and be his foe while he lived. Accordingly proposals of agreement were made, and submitted to by both parties. *Lockiel* continued in possession of the lands; for which a sum of money was given to *McIntosh*, to renounce all claims for the future.

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The articles of agreement were signed 20th *September* 1665, about 360 years after the commencement of the quarrel; and next day the two Chiefs had a friendly meeting, and exchanged swords. The leading gentlemen of both clans performed the same friendly ceremony.

It must appear strange, that now not a bow is to be seen in the Highlands, nor any propensity towards that kind of armour. One might imagine, when the disarming act took place, bows and arrows would have been a good substitute for guns, and, if I recollect rightly, there is no prohibition of bows in the act.

At the revolution, Sir *Ewen*, who was always prepossessed in favor of the hereditary right, and particularly for JAMES, whose friendship he had often experienced, was resolved to support his cause, as far as he could, at all hazards. In this resolution he was confirmed by a letter he had from JAMES, dated 29 *March* 1689, then in *Ireland*, soliciting his aid, and that of his friends. Upon receipt of this letter, he visited all the neighboring Chiefs, and wrote to those at a distance, communicating to them the King's letter, and calling a general meeting to concert what measures should be taken. They assembled on *May* 13th near his house, and mutually engaged to one another to support his Majesty's interest against all invaders. When Viscount *Dundee* got a commission from King JAMES to command his troops in *Scotland*, *Lochiel* joined him with his clan, notwithstanding that

that Gen. *McKay* made him great offers, both in money and titles, to abandon *JAMES's* interest.

He made a distinguished figure at the skirmish of *Killikrankie*, under Lord *Dundee*, against Gen. *McKay*, though then above the age of sixty-three.

He was the most sanguine man in the council for fighting; and in the battle, though placed in the centre opposite to Gen. *McKay's* own regiment, yet spoke he to his men one by one, and took their several engagements either to conquer or die. Just as they began the fight, he fell upon this stratagem to encourage his men: He commanded such of the *Camerons* as were posted near him to make a great shout, which being seconded by those who stood on the right and left, run quickly through the whole army, and was returned by the enemy. But the noise of the musquets and cannon, with the echoing of the hills, made the Highlanders fancy that their shouts were much louder and brisker than that of the enemy; and *Lochiel* cried out, "Gentlemen, take courage, the day is ours: I am the oldest Commander in the army, and have always observed something ominous and fatal in such a dull, hollow, and feeble noise as the enemy made in their shout, which prognosticates that they are all doomed to die by our hands this night; whereas ours was brisk, lively, and strong, and shews we have vigor and courage." These words, spreading quickly through the army, animated the troops in a strange manner. The event justified the prediction: the Highlanders obtained a complete victory. The

battle was fought, 1689. *Lochiel* continued for some time with that army; but being dissatisfied with the conduct of *Cannon*, and some of the principal officers, retired to *Lochaber*, leaving his son in his place during the rest of the campaign.

When terms of submission were offered by King WILLIAM to the outstanding Chiefs, though many were glad to accept of them, yet *Lochiel* and a few others were determined to stand out, until they had King JAMES's permission, which was at last obtained, and only a few days before King WILLIAM's indemnity expired.

There is nothing else memorable, in the publick way, in the life of Sir *Ewen Cameron*. He out-lived himself, becoming a second child, even rocked in a cradle; so much were the faculties of his mind, and the members of his body impaired. He died A. D. 1718.

NUMBER VII.

OF THE MASSACRE OF THE
COLQUHOUNS.

IN the Baronage of *Scotland*, by Sir *Robert Douglas*, it appears that in the years 1594 and 1595, the clan of *Macgregors*, with some of their lawless neighbours, came down upon the low country of *Dumbartonshire*, and committed vast outrages and depredations, especially upon the territories of the *Colquhouns*. The then *Humphry Colquhoun* raised his vassals and followers to oppose them, and was joined by many of the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. Both parties met in *Glenfrone*, where a bloody conflict ensued. They fought with great obstinacy till night parted them, and many brave men were killed on both sides, but the *Colquhouns* appear to have been worsted. The Laird of *Colquhoun* escaped, and retired to a strong castle; but being closely pursued by a party of the enemy, they broke into the castle, and found him in a vault, where they instantly put him to death with many circumstances of cruelty.

In the year 1602, in the month of *February*, it was that this *Humphry Colquhoun* was slain; at which

which time the young Noblemen and Gentlemen who were at school at *Dumbarton*, came as spectators to see the battle of *Glenfrone*, but were not suffered to approach near the danger, but were shut up in a barn by the *Colquhouns* for safety. The *Macgregors* prevailing, are said afterwards to have barbarously put them all to death: upon which, an Act of Parliament was made, forfeiting the estate, and extirpating the whole clan and name of the *Macgregors*. This act was again renewed in King *William's* reign.



Farther Errata in the Quarto Edition.

Page

66. *Seith* castle, read *Rosyths*.
 Lord *Morris's*, read Lord *Murray's*.
90. Although the *Tay* does not freeze near its junction with the *Lion*, it does both immediately above and below *Perth*.
148. line 20.—of many a *Scottish* Monarch. A mistake; for none except *Duffus*, who was slain by some *Banditti*, was buried near the place. His body was afterwards removed to *Iona*.
198. No lake on the top of *Meal Fourvounich*, but on the side. The depth uncertain.

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Further Particulars in the Queen's Edition.

On 2nd July, 1841, the body of a man was found in the water near the junction of the River with the sea. The body was immediately taken up and buried in the churchyard below.

It was found that the man was a Frenchman, a miller, for none except Duff, who was living by some time, was buried near the place. His body was

removed to the top of the hill, and the body was



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A
TOUR
IN
SCOTLAND;
MDCCLXIX.

TROS TYRIUSQUE *mibi nullo discrimine agetur.*

THIRD EDITION.



WARRINGTON,
Printed by W. Eyres,
MDCCLXXIV.



James Griffiths del

ROWS IN BRIDGE STREET, CHESTER.

*M. Griffiths del.**P. C. Constable.*

BURTON CONSTABLE.





LOCH LEVEN CASTLE.



THE BASS ISLE FROM TANTELLON CASTLE.

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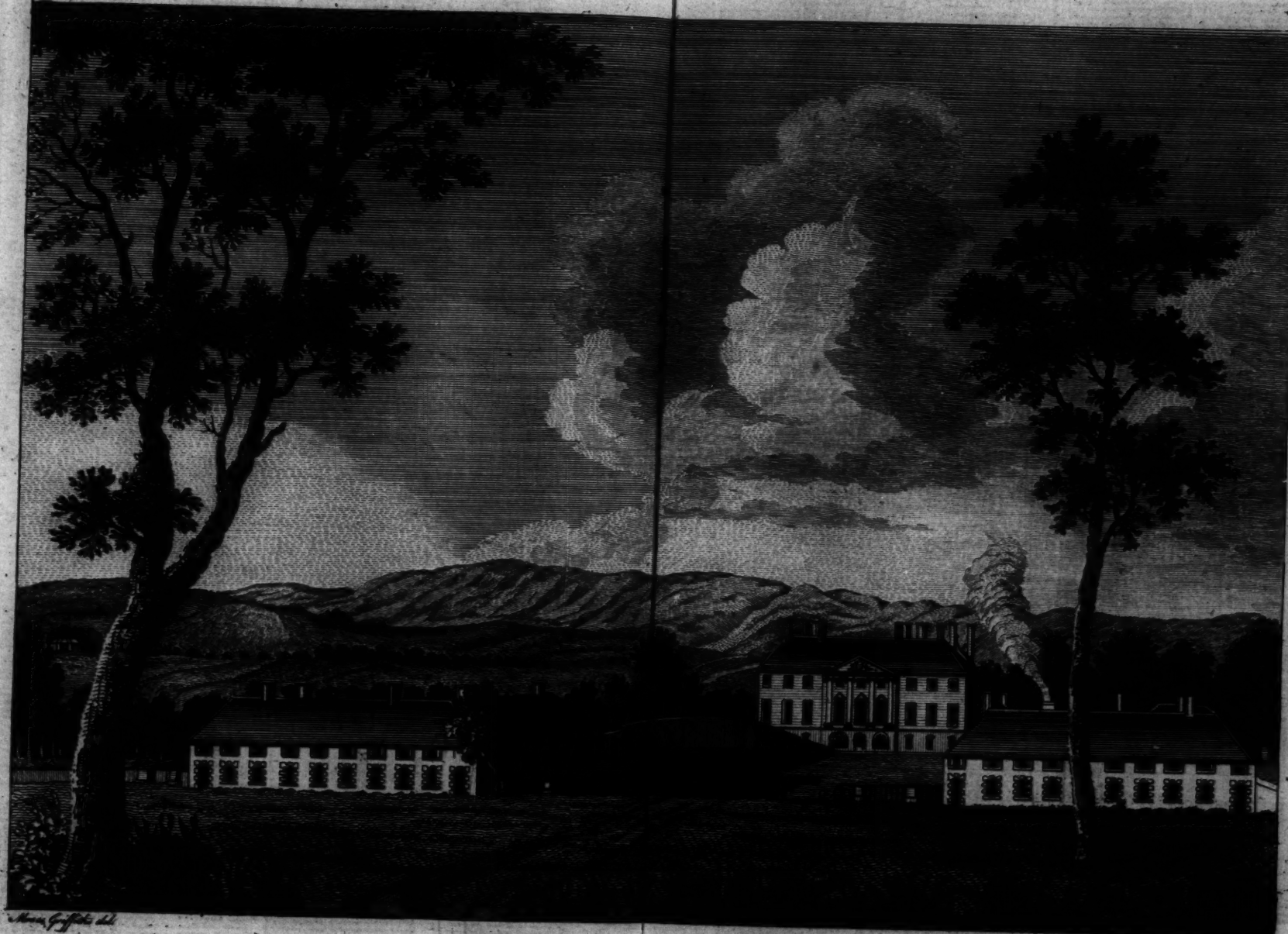
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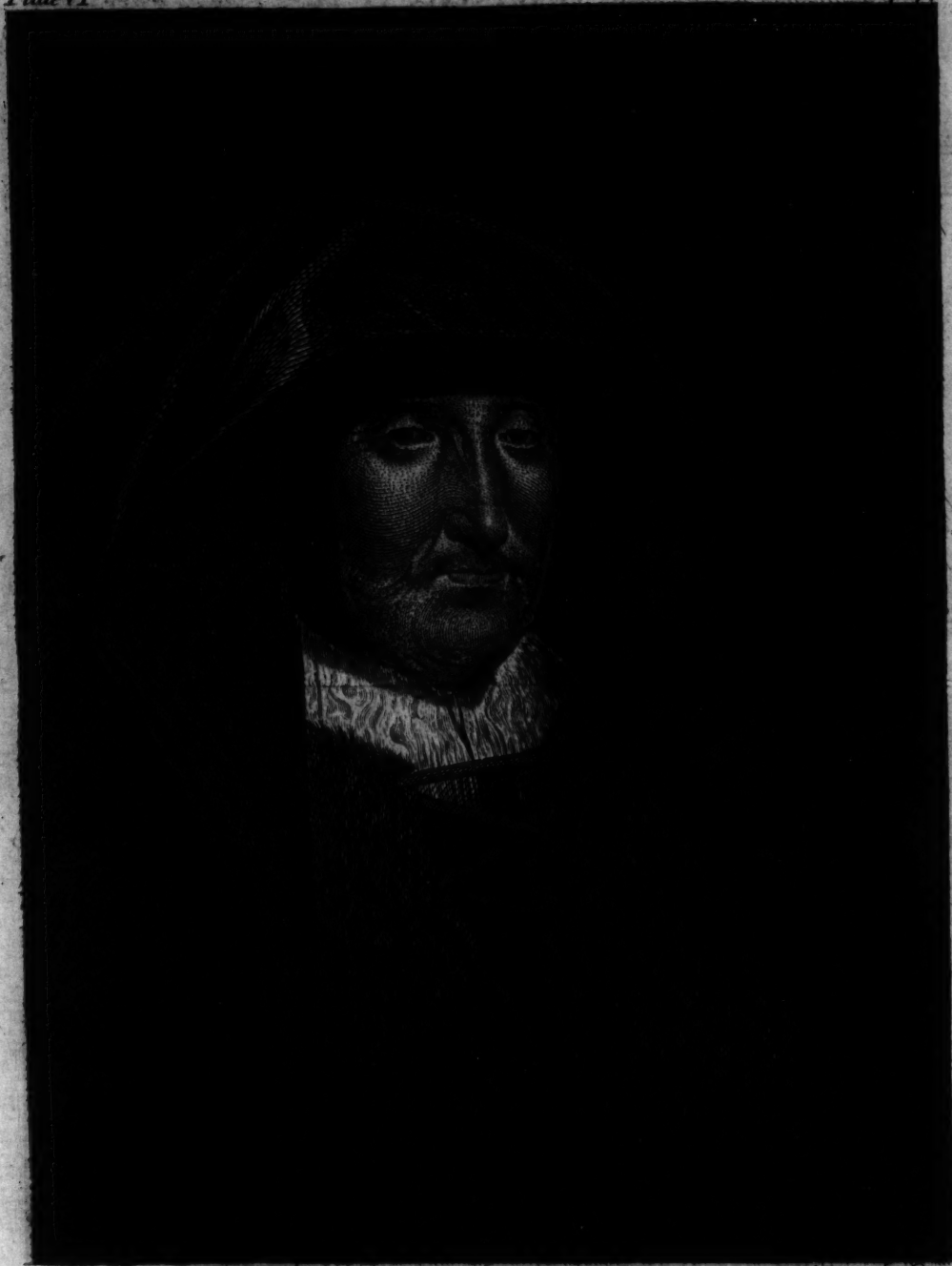
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EDINBURGH CASTLE FROM GREY FRIARS CHURCH YARD.

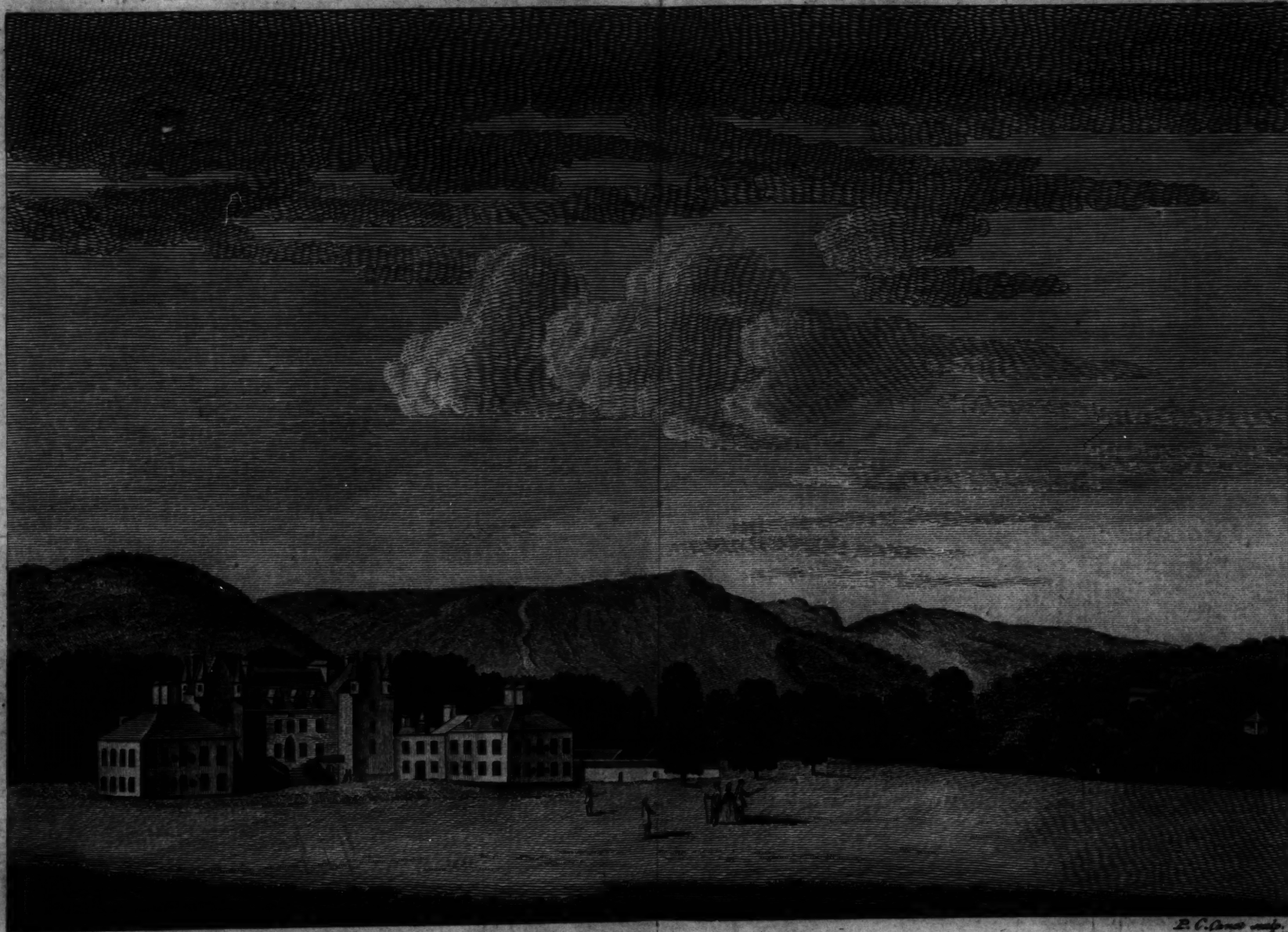


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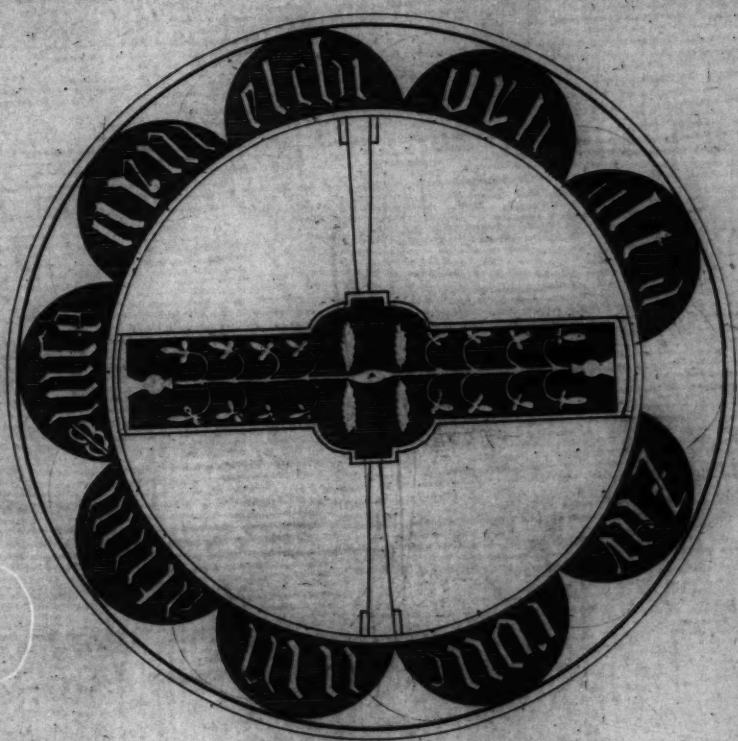
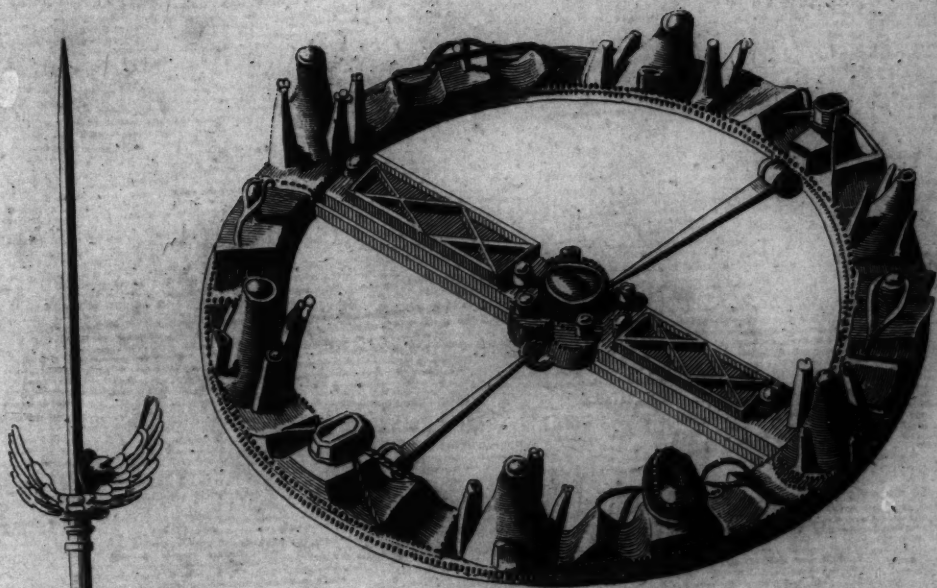
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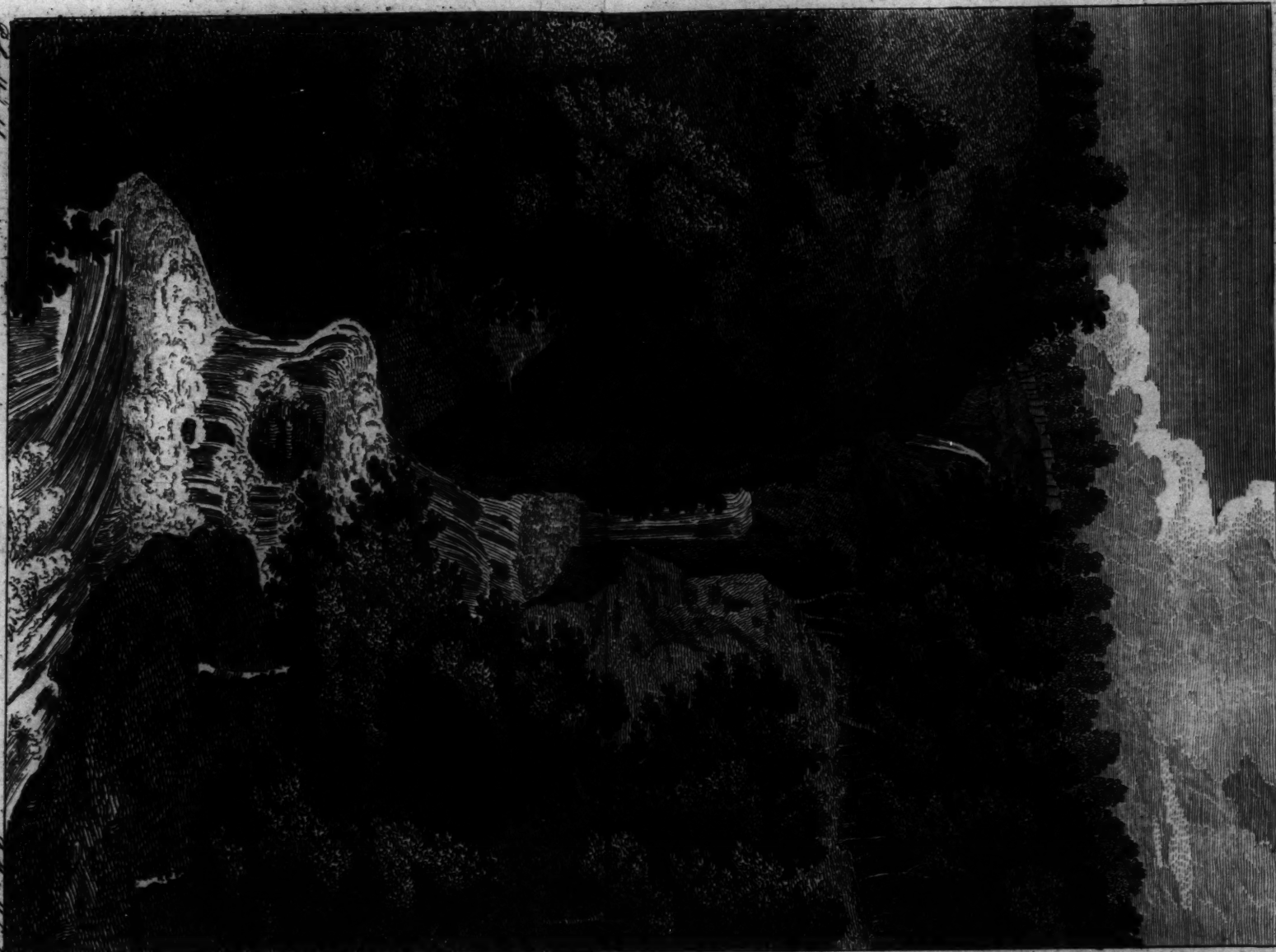




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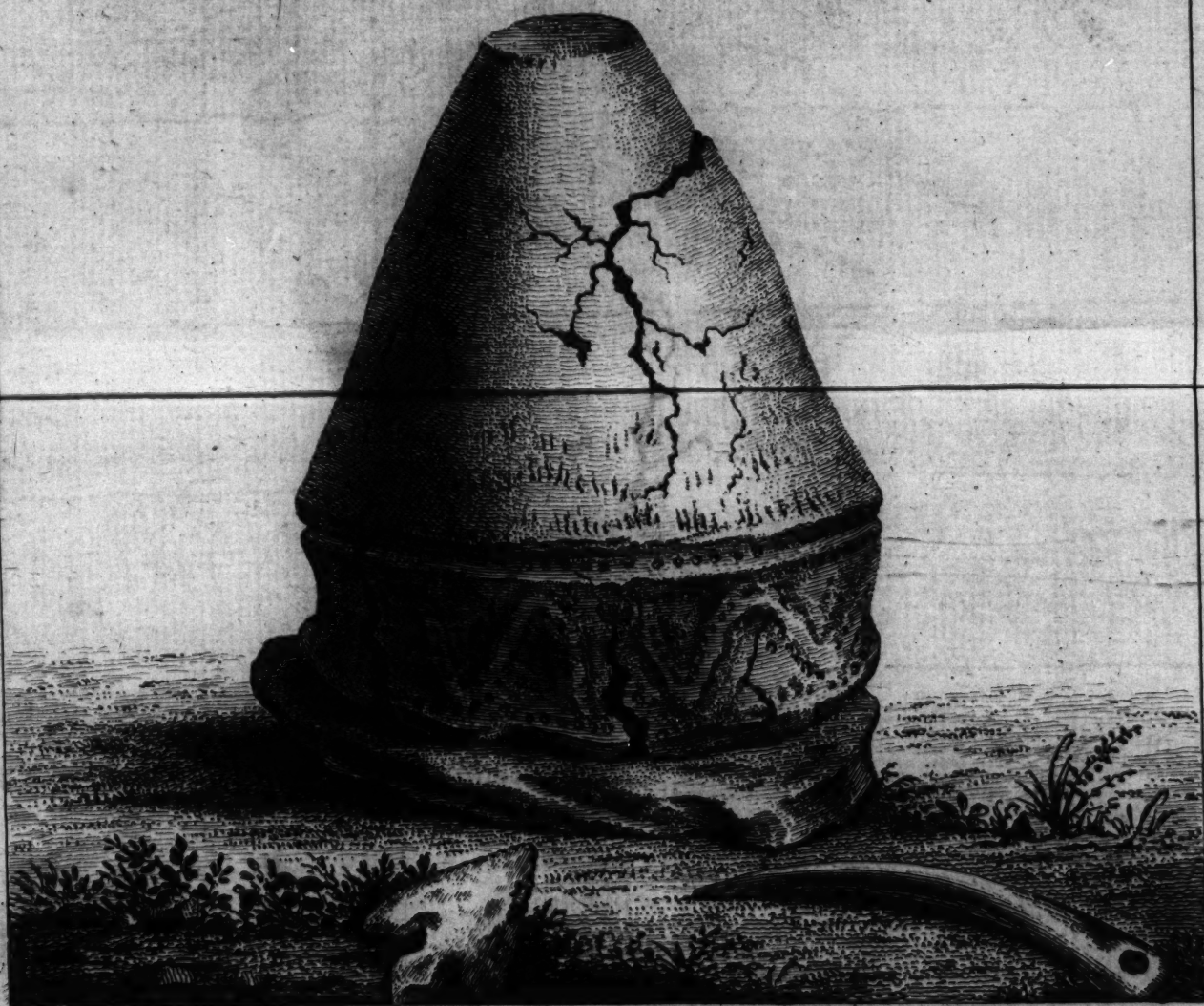
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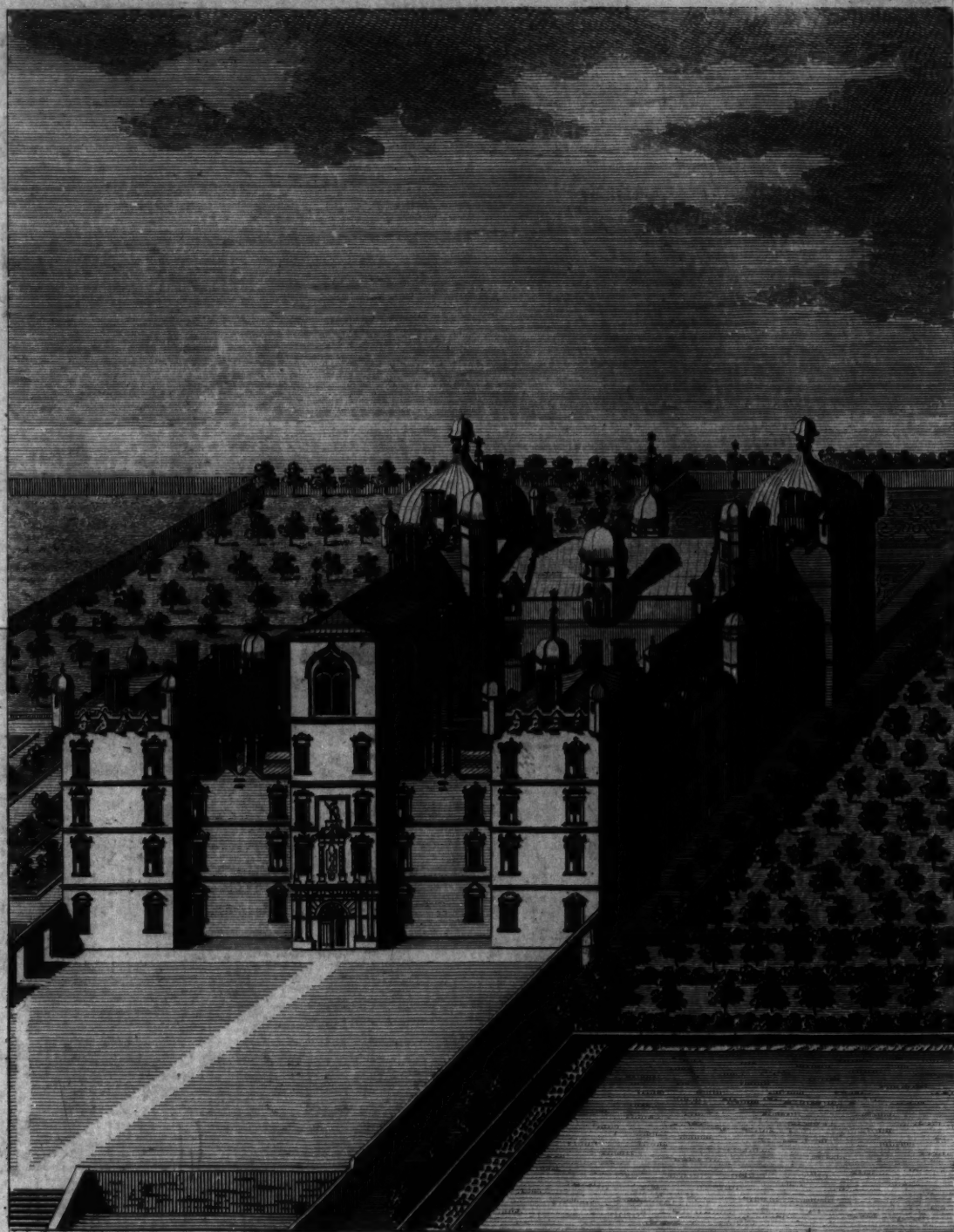


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THE BRIDGE OF DON.



Urn found near Bamff.



OLD CASTLE GORDON?

B. Hayell sculp.



ELGIN.

C. Marshall fecit

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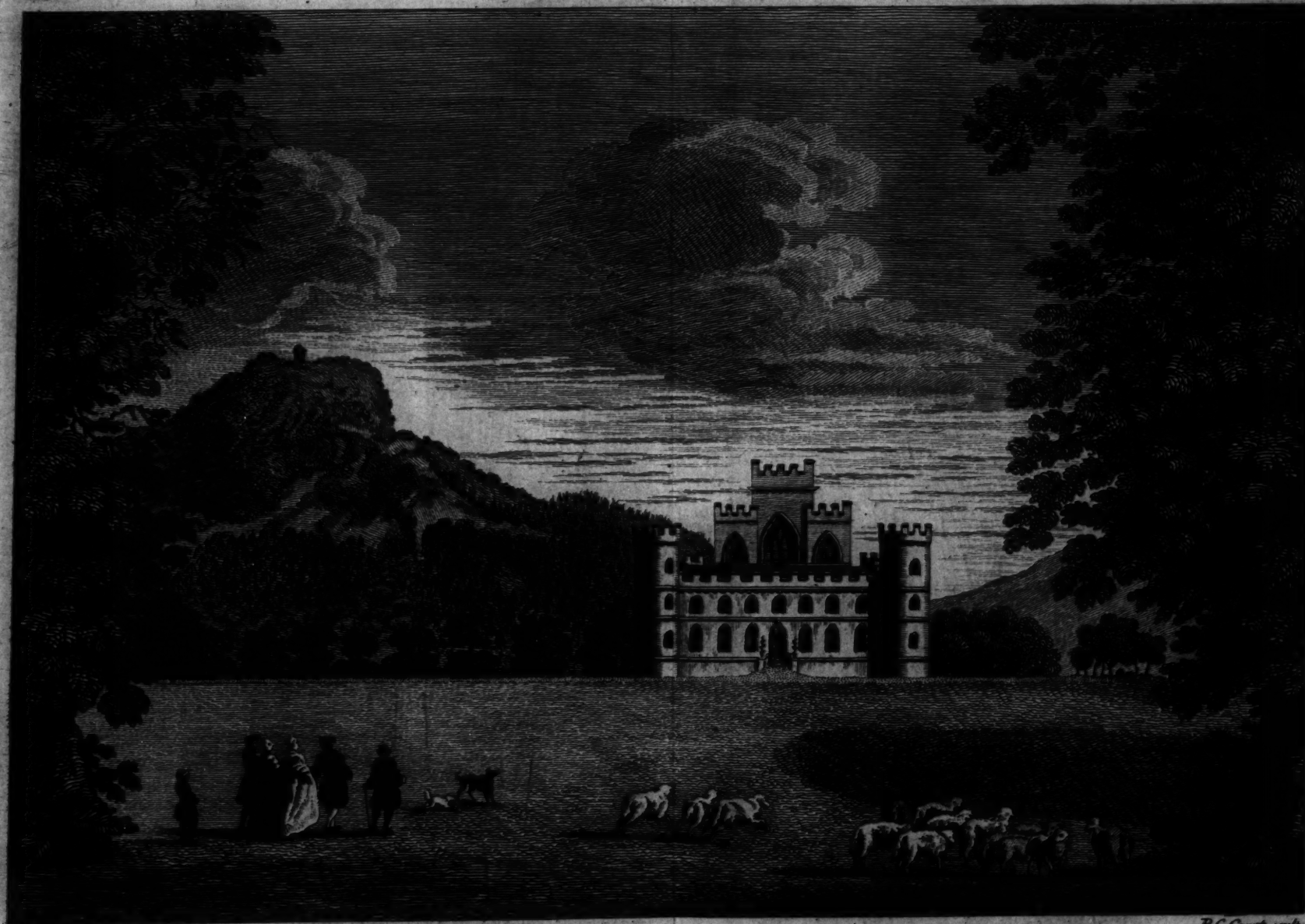
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KILLCHURN CASTLE.

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INVERARAY CASTLE.

*R. Marshall sculp.*

OLD INVERARAY.

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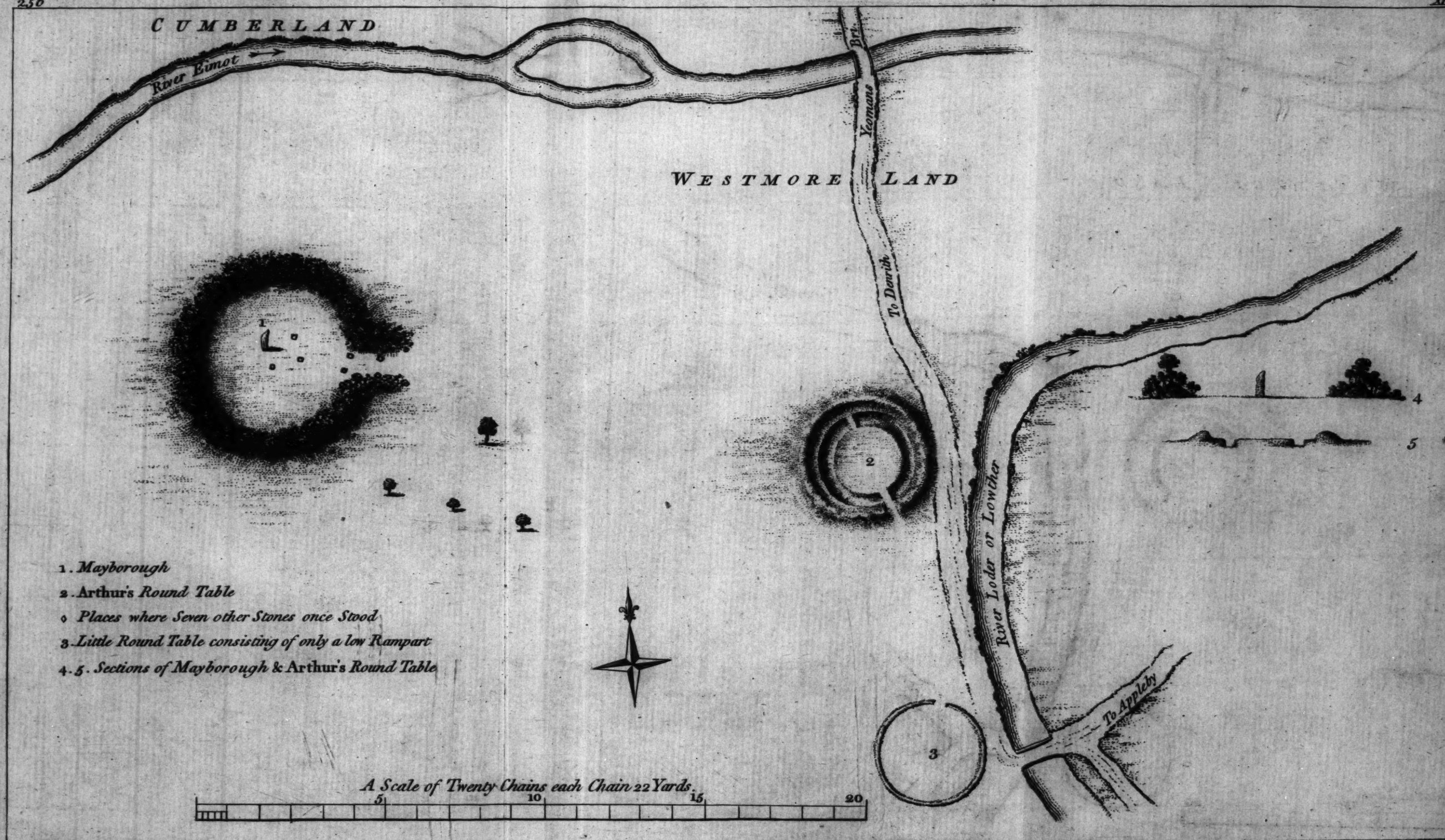


IV



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ANTIQUITIES AT NETHERBY.





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SHAP ABBY.



After G. F. del.

The Admirable CRICHTON.

Engraved by J. Hall 1772.